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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 369--79th Congress

Chapter 242--2d Session

H. R. 2115

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Index and Summary of History on H. R. 2115 . . 1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 369

TRANSFER OF FUR-BEARING ANIMAL WORK. Transfers activities relating to domestic raising of fur-bearing animals from Interior Department to this Department.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2115

January 3, 1945	H. R. 95 introduced by Rep. Voorhis and was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
January 22, 1945	Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged, and H. R. 95 was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.
February 12, 1945	H. R. 2115 introduced by Rep. Granger and was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Print of the bill as introduced.
February 14, 1945	Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged, and H. R. 2115 was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.
February 19, 1945	S. 566 introduced by Senator La Follette and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill).
November 23, 1945	Senate Committee reported S. 566 with amendments. Senate Report 783. Print of the bill as reported.
December 10, 1945	House Committee reported H. R. 2115 with amendments. House Report. 1346. Print of the bill as reported.
December 17, 1945	Discussed in the House and passed over with objections.
December 20, 1945	Senate Debated S. 566. Passed with amendments.
January 22, 1946	H. R. 2115 discussed in the House and passed over with objections.
March 7, 1946	House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 544 for consideration of H. R. 2115.
March 20, 1946	H. R. 2115 debated in the House and passed with amendments.

March 21, 1946	H. R. 2115 placed on the Senate claendar. Print of the bill as ordered to be placed on the calendar.
April 12, 1946	H. R. 2115 discussed in the Senate and passed with amendment. S. 566 was indefinitely postponed.
April 15, 1946	House agreed to Senate amendment on H. R. 2115.
April 30, 1946	Approved. Public Law 369.

Jan
3
1945

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 95

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1945

Mr. VOORHIS of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

To transfer Government activities in connection with domestic rabbits to the Department of Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all activities of the Federal Government which affect the breeding, raising, marketing, or any other phase of production or distribution of domestic rabbits, are hereby transferred from the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture and shall be assigned to such bureau, branch, or section of the Department of Agriculture as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 95

A BILL

To transfer Government activities in connection with domestic rabbits to the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California

JANUARY 3, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Jan.
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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 95

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1945

Mr. VOORHIS of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries

JANUARY 22, 1945

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To transfer Government activities in connection with domestic rabbits to the Department of Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all activities of the Federal Government which affect the breeding, raising, marketing, or any other phase of production or distribution of domestic rabbits, are hereby transferred from the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture and shall be assigned to such bureau, branch, or section of the Department of Agriculture as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 95

A BILL

To transfer Government activities in connection with domestic rabbits to the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California

JANUARY 3, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries

JANUARY 22, 1945

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Fig.
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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2115

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 1945

Mr. GRANGER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of all Acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of such animals shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this Act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this Act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2115

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

By Mr. GRANGER

FEBRUARY 12, 1945
Referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2115

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 1945

Mr. GRANGER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries

FEBRUARY 14, 1945

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of all Acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of such animals shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this Act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this Act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 566

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (for himself, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. THOMAS of Utah) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of all Acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of such animals shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this Act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this Act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 566

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. THOMAS of Utah

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Nov.
23.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 207

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued November 26, 1945, for actions of Friday, November 23, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Government-corporations bill. Senate committee reported bill transferring Interior's fur-animal activities to this Department. Senate committee reported rationing-termination resolution. House conferees appointed on appropriation-rescission bill. Secretary Anderson's rationing-termination announcement inserted. Department's poultry-subsidizing plan criticized.

NOTE: We understand that the House hearings on the 1947 agricultural appropriation bill have tentatively been scheduled to begin Jan. 14.

SENATE

1. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. Passed without amendment H.R.3660, to provide for financial control of Government corporations (pp. 11093, 11111). (For provisions see Digest 135.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. ANIMAL INDUSTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 566, to provide for the transfer of Interior's fur-animal activities to this Department (S.Rept. 783)(p. 11071).

3. RATIONING; DAIRY AND MEAT INDUSTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 185, to express the sense of the Senate that this Department should order OPA to cease rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats and oils, and meat as soon as practicable, but in no case later than Dec. 1, 1945 (pp. 11071-2).

4. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received a Omaha River Development Association resolution opposing S. 555, the MVA bill, and urging appropriations for the present development program of the Missouri River Basin (p. 11071).

5. RURAL REHABILITATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 704, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (S. Rept. 784)(p. 11071).

6. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1471, to transfer certain lands in Limestone County to Tex.(S.Rept.785)(p. 11071).

7. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H.R.608, to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of R.S. 2319-37, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the U.S. (p. 11110). This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. BANKRUPTCY. Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 343, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of U.S. Commissioner and referee in bankruptcy (S.Rept. 787)(p. 11071); S. 345, relating to the method of payment of the compensation of U.S. commissioners (S. Rept. 789)(p. 11071); S. 346, to amend the act of May 28, 1896, prescribing fees of U.S. commissioners (S.Rept. 790)(p. 11071); and H.R. 2465, to amend the act of May 28, 1896, so as to provide that nothing therein shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a U.S. commissioner (S.Rept. 791)(p. 11071).

9. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H.R.1512, to amend the Pay Readjustment Act so as to provide for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay (p. 11094). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed with amendment S. 890, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide that annuities of persons who retired before Jan. 24, 1942, shall be recomputed and paid in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 4 of the act of Jan. 24, 1942 (p. 11109).

Passed with amendment S. 1560, to extend reemployment benefits to former members of the WAAC's who entered the WAC's (p. 11106).

Discussed and passed over S. 1415, to provide for increasing Federal-pay rates (pp. 11107-8).

Discussed and passed over H.R.2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (pp. 1108-9).

10. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. At the request of Sen. Donnell, Mo., passed over S.7, to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure (pp. 11109-10). (For provisions see Digest 206.)

11. MINERALS. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 22, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a report upon the minerals situation of the U.S. (p. 11109).

Discussed and at the request of Sen. McCarran, Nev., passed over S. 1483, providing for the suspension of annual assesment work on mining claims held by location in the U.S., including Alaska (p. 11110).

12. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. At the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, passed over S. 1610, to provide for rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands (p. 11110).

13. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of William McChesney Martin, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank (pp. 11112-3).

14. SUGAR; GRAINS. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Kans. Federation of Women's Clubs resolution protesting the use of sugar and grains in the manufacture of liquor (p. 11071).

15. ANIMAL DISEASES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an American Veterinary Medical Association resolution urging legislation to strengthen safeguards against the importation of diseased livestock (p. 11071).

16. INFLATION; PRICES; WAGES. Sen. Taft, Ohio, criticized the wage-price policy, Government expenditures, OPA price policies, and living standards with respect to possible inflation (pp. 11082-7). (See also item 38).

Resolutions adopted by members of the Massachusetts Clerical Association comprising the clergy of the Episcopal Diocese, and the Episcopal Evangelical Fellowship, both of Boston, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation providing for international control of atomic energy; to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY—RESOLUTION OF OMAHA (NEBR.) RIVER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, Wilbur A. Jones, president of the Omaha (Nebr.) River Development Association, handed to me a resolution adopted by that association relating to the Missouri Valley Authority. I ask unanimous consent to present the resolution for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, of which Senator ELMER THOMAS is chairman, is considering the Murray bill (S. 555) for the creation of a Missouri Valley Authority, the Omaha River Development Association, through its executive committee, at a meeting held in Omaha November 16, 1945, records its vigorous opposition to the measure for the following reasons:

1. The bill grants to three men not elected by the people legislative, judicial, and executive powers, contrary to our conception of government. There is no provision in the bill for their removal.

2. The bill places in jeopardy all of our State and Federal laws governing the use of water in a flood-control and irrigation development program.

3. Thousands of American men are returning from military to civilian life and are now looking for work. The Pick-Sloan plan of development is ready to go now, and to pass the Murray bill would be to delay the start of the program for probably as much as 5 years.

4. The present (Pick-Sloan) program is in capable hands and coordination of the various phases of the program is being obtained through the interagency committee. The acts of Congress of last December and of last March constitute a satisfactory water bill of rights and define the area of activity of each agency and integrate the programs of the experienced agencies of government. They detract in no way from the basic laws under which Congress has always guided these agencies that have become, at home and abroad, the most effective to be found anywhere in their respective fields.

Therefore we ask that the Murray bill be rejected and that appropriations be made speedily for the immediate prosecution of the present development program of the Missouri River Basin.

OMAHA RIVER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION,
WILBUR A. JONES, *President*.

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF GRAINS AND SUGAR IN MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a resolution by the Fifth District of Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, assembled at Wichita, Kans., taking a stand against the use of grains and sugar by brewers for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. I ask unanimous consent to present the resolution and that it be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the brewers are receiving grains and sugar to manufacture intoxicating liquors; and

Whereas, it has been scientifically proven that alcoholic liquors are detrimental to the health of American people and welfare of the American Home; and

Whereas homemakers are deprived of necessary sugar for domestic use: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Fifth District of Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs assembled at Wichita, Kans., October 19, 1945, That the Federal Government restrict the use of sugars for such purposes.

Mrs. FLOYD TURNER,
Mrs. W. H. VONDER HEIDEN,
Mrs. ROY E. THOMAS,
Resolutions Committee.

FOOT AND MOUTH AND OTHER CATTLE DISEASES—RESOLUTION OF AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received from F. E. Mullen, executive secretary of the American Live Stock Association, Denver, Colo., a resolution adopted by the American Veterinary Medical Association calling attention to the dangers of foot and mouth diseases. I ask unanimous consent to present the resolution for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas through the highly efficient efforts of veterinarians working in close cooperation with livestock producers our country has been placed in a most enviable position with regard to the health and condition of our livestock herds and flocks; and

Whereas this condition has been made possible only at great sacrifice to our livestock producers and at great cost to both State and Federal Government; and

Whereas one of the greatest contributions that veterinarians and the livestock industry of this country can make to the war effort is to insure a continuing ample supply of meat, meat products and dairy products to our armed forces and our civilian population; and

Whereas all industries and people in our country would be adversely affected by a disastrous or dangerous disease becoming epizootic in our livestock, for as agriculture goes so goes the Nation; and

Whereas any step lessening the safeguards applying to importations of live animals or dressed meats or unsterilized meat food products from countries where foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, surra, or contagious pleuropneumonia or other equally dangerous diseases exist would constitute a grave hazard to our livestock industry and to wild animal life, and to our present and future food supply: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association do most earnestly and sincerely appeal to the Congress of the United States and to all Federal and State officials to strengthen present laws and regulations pertaining to imports from such countries and we most emphatically warn against the calamity that undoubtedly will result if there is any lessening of the embargo provisions of the present law.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BALL (for Mr. SMITH), from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution relative to the formation of an International Health Organization; with an amendment (Rept. No. 782).

By Mr. ELLENDER:

From the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 566. A bill relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals; with amendments (Rept. No. 783).

From the Committee on Claims:

S. 1338. A bill for the relief of Wayne Edward Wilson, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 792).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 704. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 784).

By Mr. BILBO, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 1471. A bill to transfer certain land and personal property in Limestone County, Tex., to the State of Texas, acting by and through the State board of control; without amendment (Rept. No. 785).

By Mr. McFARLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 342. A bill to amend section 5296 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the discharge of indigent convicts for nonpayment of fines; without amendment (Rept. No. 786);

S. 343. A bill to amend section 35 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended (11 U. S. C. 63), so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of United States commissioner and referee in bankruptcy; without amendment (Rept. No. 787);

S. 344. A bill to prescribe and furnish to United States commissioners standard forms and dockets and to furnish United States Code and seal; without amendment (Rept. No. 788);

S. 345. A bill concerning the method of payment of the compensation of United States commissioners; without amendment (Rept. No. 789);

S. 346. A bill to amend section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C., sec. 597), prescribing fees of United States commissioners; without amendment (Rept. No. 790); and

H. R. 2465. A bill to amend section 20 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C. 527), so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a United States commissioner; without amendment (Rept. No. 791).

By Mr. O'DANIEL, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 905. A bill for the relief of Harold E. Bullock; with amendments (Rept. No. 793); and

S. 1294. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Allan F. Walker; with an amendment (Rept. No. 794).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 976. A bill for the relief of Mildred E. Waldron; with amendments (Rept. No. 795).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1480. A bill for the relief of Charles R. Hooper; without amendment (Rept. No. 796).

TERMINATION OF RATIONING OF BUTTER, OLEOMARGARINE, FATS, OILS, AND MEATS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, without amendment, Senate

Resolution 185, which was submitted by me on November 8, and was improperly referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and then on motion which I made a few days ago was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Almost simultaneously with the ordering of the committee this morning of a favorable report of this resolution, which calls for the end of rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, oils, and meats, the OPA and the Department of Agriculture announced, and the announcement has already been made public and appears in the newspapers, the fact that rationing is ended, as of midnight tonight, I believe, on all fats, oils, meats, butter, and oleomargarine. Nevertheless, in compliance with the direction from the chairman of the committee, I ask unanimous consent to report the resolution and request that it be spread on the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution reported by the Senator from Tennessee will be received and placed on the calendar, and, without objection, the resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 185) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the United States military services and other Government agencies have recently released for public consumption in the United States 100,000,000 pounds of high-quality creamery butter; and

Whereas the Department of Agriculture has seen fit to sell 8,000,000 pounds of creamery butter in foreign markets; and

Whereas 100,000,000 pounds of creamery butter added to current commercial stocks and expected production during November and December 1945 will provide at least 150,000,000 pounds of creamery butter for each such month; and

Whereas 150,000,000 pounds a month is more than enough to provide for all unrestricted domestic civilian consumption of high-quality creamery butter during November and December and provide for an adequate year end carry-over; and

Whereas the production of butter begins to increase in December, due to seasonal factors, and continues to increase monthly for the ensuing 6 months; and

Whereas civilians will have the entire United States butter production available for their use during 1946, with the exception of very small quantities which will be purchased by the United States military services; and

Whereas oleomargarine, which is used for the same purpose, is in surplus supply, and

Whereas there will continue to be sufficient fats and oils available to produce supplies of oleomargarine equal to the demand for it; and

Whereas the current civilian allocation of other fats and oils, including lard, is at the highest rate since the initiation of fats and oils rationing; and

Whereas shortening, salad, and cooking oils are being produced in quantities greater than at any time since regulations were imposed and in quantities greater than those produced prior to the war; and

Whereas the supply of raw materials needed to produce shortening, salad, and cooking oils will continue to be sufficient to maintain this production; and

Whereas the production of lard, one of the chief fats and oils, will be substantially increased beginning not later than November 1, due to the seasonal increase in hog slaughter; and

Whereas the availability of supply is now sufficient to provide as much fats and oils as has ever before been consumed in this country during a peacetime period; and

Whereas the total domestic production of fats and oils, including lard, during 1946 will be available for civilian consumption, except for very small quantities which will be purchased by the United States military services; and

Whereas meat supplies in the United States at the present time are admittedly available at the annual rate of 159 pounds per capita and will continue to be available at this rate for the remainder of the year; and

Whereas meat supplies in this quantity are greater than were ever before available in the United States during any prewar period; and

Whereas meat supplies will be available during 1946 at a rate far in excess of the quantity consumed at any previous time; and

Whereas the supplies of poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese are abundant; and

Whereas the military has ceased purchasing poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese; and

Whereas the large supplies of poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese will supplement the supplies of meat available for civilian consumption in the United States; and

Whereas the continuation of rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, and oils, and meat is causing hoarding, maldistribution, and disruption of normal marketing; and

Whereas the expense of continuing rationing is no longer warranted; and

Whereas industry is capable of reestablishing normal distribution of these commodities: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the Department of Agriculture should order the Office of Price Administration to cease rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, and oils, and meat as soon as is practicable, but in no case later than December 1, 1945.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 1614. A bill relating to the discharge status of members and former members of the Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve Corps who have participated in the Civil Aeronautics Administration war-training-service program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

S. 1615. A bill providing for the release of a portion of Marquette National Forest for private use and development; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1616. A bill establishing a special Housing Bureau in the Veterans' Administration to act in relation to the procurement of homes or farms for war veterans, and to liberalize loan conditions pertaining thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. ROBERTSON):

S. 1617. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Bear River and its tributaries; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1618. A bill to exempt the Navy Department from statutory prohibitions against the employment of noncitizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(Mr. WALSH also introduced Senate bill 1619, to extend the effectiveness of title B of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 1620. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of Commodore John Barry, "Father of the American Navy"; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

(Mr. TYDINGS introduced Senate Joint Resolution 119, to provide for national elections in the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. TAFT introduced Senate Joint Resolution 120, amending the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 relating to the standards by which maximum prices shall be established, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. YOUNG introduced Senate Joint Resolution 121, to provide for an embargo on the shipment out of the United States of new automobile and truck tires and tubes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and appears under a separate heading.)

WAIVER OF NAVIGATION AND VESSEL INSPECTION LAWS

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill to extend the effectiveness of title V of the Second War Powers Act of 1942.

A brief explanation should be made, because this bill would make some contribution to the demobilization program.

Title V of the Second War Powers Act of 1942 authorizes waiver of compliance with the navigation and vessel inspection laws.

This title expires on December 31, 1945, and unless renewed, would require vessels transporting troops home to comply with all of the navigation and vessel inspection laws. There are, for example, 200 Liberty ships now used to carry 550 troops each, and 97 Victory ships converted to carry approximately 1,500 troops each. If those vessels were required to meet navigation and inspection laws they would carry only approximately 12 men each.

Unless the authority contained in title V is extended as proposed in the bill, the operation of returning overseas personnel and equipment to this country would be seriously retarded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and refered to the Comittee on Naval Affairs as requested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The bill (S. 1619) to extend the effectiveness of title V of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. WALSH, was read twice by its title and refered to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ELECTIONS FOR NATIONAL ELECTIVE OFFICES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have in my hand a letter from the President of the United States, which I should like to have read from the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

Calendar No. 788

79TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 783

RELATING TO THE DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

NOVEMBER 23 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 566]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 566) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, having considered same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass with the following amendments:

On page 1, line 3, after the word "all", insert the following words: "clarification and administration of".

On page 1, line 4, after the word "regulations", insert the following words: "pertaining to".

On page 2, line 1, after the word "or", insert the following word: "the".

On page 2, line 2, after the word "animals", insert the following words: "or their products by the producer".

GENERAL STATEMENT

The committee is of the opinion that this proposed legislation is desirable in view of the following facts which were presented. That the fur-farming industry is new, having developed and reached a state of importance during the past 10 years. That the average size fur farm is owned and built around a family unit similar to the small dairy, livestock, poultry, or produce farm and in a large number of cases is carried on in connection therewith. Ninety percent of products used in feeding fur-bearing animals consists of byproducts of the farm.

Fur farming is a highly skilled and competitive type of animal husbandry, which like unto other domestic livestock, depends on scientific breeding, feeding and farm management, and is neither dependent upon, nor has any connection with wild fur resources.

That the fur-farming industry can be more efficiently and economically served by the Department of Agriculture rather than the Fish and Wildlife Service, as no other governmental agency has facilities remotely approaching those of the Department of Agriculture for economical operation in the field of animal husbandry. That there are branches in the Department of Agriculture whose functions and services are directly associated with the problems of fur farming.

That the passage of this bill with amendments will not change the purpose or extend the authority of any act or regulation beyond that for which it is intended.

A copy of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, and a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Interior is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, July 26, 1945.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: This is in reply to your request of February 20, 1945, for a report on S. 566, a bill relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals. The bill authorizes the recognition of fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity as domestic animals and their products as agricultural products. It provides for the transfer of all functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior pertaining to the production or distribution of domestically raised fur-bearing animals to the Department of Agriculture. Included in this transfer are appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, records, and property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and Fish and Wildlife Service used primarily in connection with the administration of funds transferred by this act.

The raising of fur-bearing animals in captivity is an important industry in the United States and is expanding as the take of wild specimens decreases and the quality of stocks raised in captivity is improved. To the extent that such animals are raised on farms the pursuit is purely an agricultural one and the products are to be regarded as agricultural. Except for the karakul sheep and the rabbit, however, fur-bearing animals are not to be regarded as domesticated. They are essentially wild animals raised in captivity.

Contrary to the implication of the bill, the jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the breeding, feeding, and management of the karakul sheep is at present vested in the Secretary of Agriculture as a part of sheep-production investigations conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Current investigations on karakul sheep are conducted cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

The importance of research conducted by the Department of the Interior on fur-bearing animals raised in captivity is so great to the fur industry that a transfer of such activities from one Government department to another should be considered only on the basis of opportunity for improving service to the public. We are not in possession of information showing that the Department of the Interior is not performing a service as great as this Department could render with the funds currently appropriated for the activity.

This Department did not request and is not now recommending the transfer of activities contemplated under S. 566. However, we would not oppose the transfer if the Congress were to deem it advisable.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 20, 1945.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Reference is made to your letter of March 12 requesting a report on S. 566, a bill relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

I recommend that the proposed bill be not enacted.

The proposed legislation, if enacted, would classify fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity as domestic animals and their products as agricultural products. It also would transfer all functions of the Department of the Interior pertaining to the production or distribution of domestically raised fur-bearing animals to the Department of Agriculture. I do not believe that either action would benefit materially the industry or the persons particularly interested in raising such animals and marketing the products derived therefrom.

The raising of fur-bearing animals in captivity is an important industry in the United States and is expanding steadily. To the extent that such animals have been raised in connection with other agricultural activities, it may be true that the pursuit has been considered as being agricultural in nature. However, as the industry of raising fur-bearing animals has gained importance, it has become less an incident of agricultural activities and more and more a separate and distinct industry. Furthermore, except for the karakul sheep and the rabbit, fur-bearing animals are not to be regarded as capable of being domesticated. They are essentially wild animals raised in captivity and require quite different conditions and attention than do domestic animals usually associated with agricultural activities. Thus the research and other work concerning the raising of such animals in captivity are more closely related to the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service of this Department in respect to fur-bearing animals in general than to the activities of the Department of Agriculture in respect to domestic animals.

Contrary to the implication of the bill, matters pertaining to the breeding, feeding, and management of the karakul sheep are a part of the sheep production investigations conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. Even in this field, however, the investigations are being conducted cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

Whether the raising of fur-bearing animals in captivity should be considered an agricultural pursuit is a question that should receive serious consideration but is one that is not necessarily related to the transfer of Federal functions in regard thereto. If classed as an agricultural pursuit, the raising of fur-bearing animals possibly might be benefited by existing legislation, both Federal and State, which has for its purpose the encouragement of more intensive activities through the grant of various special privileges. This portion of the legislation perhaps should receive favorable consideration but requires only a declaration on the part of Congress and not a redistribution of functions affecting the industry.

An incidental, but significant, objection to the transfer provisions of the bill is that, because of the generality of the language used, they might be construed as extending to the functions with respect to fur farms in Alaska vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 821, 48 U. S. C., secs. 360, 361). That act authorizes the leasing of public lands in Alaska for use as fur farms, subject to appropriate conditions and regulations. Its primary purpose is to provide the necessary means whereby portions of the public domain may be made available for this particular use, either separately or in conjunction with other uses authorized by the public-land laws. To segregate this one statute from the entire body of these laws applicable in Alaska, and to transfer its administration to another department merely because of its supposed agricultural relationship, would be the first step toward the creation of chaos in public-land administration.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

○

Calendar No. 788

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 566

[Report No. 783]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (for himself, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. THOMAS of Utah) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

NOVEMBER 23 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, with amendments

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of all *clarification and administration of* Acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations *pertaining to*—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or *the* marketing of such animals *or their products by the producer* shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this Act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this Act

are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

Calendar No. 788

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 566

[Report No. 783]

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. THOMAS of Utah

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

NOVEMBER 23 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported with amendments

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 218

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued December 11, 1945, for actions of Monday, December 10, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference reports on appropriation-rescission and UNRRA-appropriation bills. House committee reported bill to transfer Interior's fur-bearing animal activities to Agriculture. Sen. O'Daniel introduced bill to repeal Price Control Act.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATION-RESCISSION. Received the second conference report on H.R.4407 (pp. 11960-1). (No agricultural items included.) House conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 11921).

2. UNRRA-APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on H.J.Res. 266, making additional appropriations for UNRRA (p. 11960). The reported bill provides that the recommendations, as contained in Rep. Herter's amendment favoring action to persuade recipients of UNRRA aid to agree to various matters (including publication of their trade and barter agreements), are not expressed as a limitation but as a request; and (2) that the "free-press" requirement be based on a request that the President facilitate admission of press and radio representatives to recipient countries (p. 11960).

3. ANIMAL INDUSTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R.2114, to provide for the transfer to this Department of Government fur-bearing animal activities, which effect the breeding, etc., of such animals (H.Rept. 1346)(p. 11967).

4. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 405, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so that an employee may elect to receive full credit for his military service towards retirement (H.Rept. 1350), and S. 576, to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification (H.Rept. 1351) (p. 11968).

5. TRANSPORTATION. Passed, 277-45, as reported H.R.2536, the Bulwinkle bill to

authorize common carriers (including freight forwarders) to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of agreements between carriers, authorize the Commission to approve such agreements when in furtherance of the national transportation policy, grant anti-trust law relief with respect to making and carrying out agreements approved by the Commission, and preclude approval of agreements between carriers of difference classes except those limited to matters relating to transportation (1) under joint rates or (2) over through routes (pp. 11931-60). Rep. Tarver, Ga., discussed the effect of this bill on freight rates of agricultural commodities (pp. 11939-44).

6. LABOR. Rep. Biemiller, Wis., spoke opposing the Arends bill, H.R. 3937, to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act and abolish the NLRB (pp. 11965-7).

7. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized Federal expenditures and the proposed loan to Great Britain (p. 11920).

SENATE

8. HEALTH. Began debate on S. 191, the Federal-aid-for-hospital-construction bill (pp. 11891-902, 11903-17).

9. SURPLUS PROPERTY; FARM MACHINERY. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Slope County (N.Dak.) Farmers Union petition urging that Government surplus farm machinery, trucks, and tractors be released for farm and agricultural use (p. 11886).

10. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Agreed to Sen. Thomas' (Okla) request to extend the time to Mar. 15 for the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to report S. 555, the MVA bill (pp. 11902-3).

11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted the National Grange platform on agricultural problems (pp. 11888-9).

12. PRICE CONTROLS. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, inserted a constituent's telegram urging investigation of the possibility of eliminating all price controls, except on sugar, fats, and rents (p. 11885).

13. HOUSING. Received a Racine (Wis.) Common Council petition favoring the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, S. 1592 (p. 11885).

14. FOREIGN LOANS. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., spoke opposing proposed loans to Great Britain (p. 11891).

15. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of W.E. Lee and W. J.Patterson to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners (p. 11918).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. PRICE CONTROL. S. 1676, by Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., to repeal the Emergency Price Control Act. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author (p.11887).

17. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. H.R. 4931, by Rep. Doyle, Calif., to facilitate purchases of surplus property by veterans. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 11968)

18. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. H.R. 4941, by Rep. Sumners, Tex., to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedures. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 11968.)

lons to instigate untimely strikes. These men pose as great agitators, blow up ordinary grievances into major issues—with the employer, of course, helping—condemn the union officials as milk-toast leaders, and inflame the men until they walk out. Then if this bill were law the union would lose its rights because of the employers' actions.

But such things would not happen, some of you say. I say they have happened and can happen again and again. I am not saying all employers would take such steps, but I am saying there is always a small percentage of employers who would welcome such an opportunity. And I am equally certain no fair-minded person, cognizant of the possibility, would want to vote for the Arends bill and thus indirectly sponsor this most vicious of all tactics of labor-management disputes.

And may I again remind you that with the carry-forward-carry-back provisions of the excess-profits tax still in operation next year, many employers do not care whether they operate all the time or not. What an opportunity the tax law plus the Arends bill would give the labor-hating employer to crush unions.

I have reserved for discussion the language in the proposed enactment pertaining to the no-strike provision. A straight construction of that language would render the section inoperative if the agreement did not contain a specific no-strike clause. It should be noted that the second sentence in the section which deals with damages applies regardless of whether or not the agreement contains a no-strike provision. But there are rules of law which permit courts to indulge in interpretation and construction of laws and to read into provisions "intent" and "implications." For instance, judges opposed to labor can very well read into the proposed law an implied no-strike pledge. Courts can very well say, and many of them will say, that the very fact an agreement was entered into governing wages, hours, and working conditions, constituted an implied agreement not to engage in stoppages of work, or to exercise other economic pressure during the life of the agreement. In other words, the agreement itself is a no-strike pledge.

Not until the Supreme Court of the United States will have construed the law will we know definitely whether the provision proposed by the House Military Affairs Committee is applicable only to those agreements which contain a specific no-strike pledge. From the foregoing, it will be observed that the provision is not only dangerous to the rights of labor, but it may destroy the very existence of trade unions.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe a bill more vicious in intent, more prejudicial in effect, more repugnant to American principles has ever been brought on the floor of the House.

It destroys our basic American concept that government should not take sides in labor-management disputes. It clearly favors the most unscrupulous of employers and discriminates against labor unions. It violates the Bill of Rights. It is a big stride on the road toward repressive governmental control of all economic groups, be they employers, labor, or farmers.

I sincerely hope that tomorrow this House will vote this bill the death sentence it so richly deserves. I hope we will never again be called upon to take action on a measure brought before us in a manner so devious, by those who hate labor. I hope that labor legislation brought before us in the future will be properly presented, and fairly considered in committee. I hope that any further legislation will come up at a time when passions are not heated and when we can calmly recognize that labor-management relations are human relations, and that cooperation will obtain much greater results than repression.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, permission was heretofore granted me to speak for 10 minutes today. I ask unanimous consent that this special order be transferred to tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include a copy of a broadcast by Col. Albert L. Warner regarding General Hurley's resignation and the vital importance of developing an adequate foreign service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. MURDOCK, for 10 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. MALONEY, for 10 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. KEARNEY (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. LARCADE, for 5 days, on account of official business attending flood control meeting in New Orleans.

To Mrs. DOUGLAS of California, for 4 days, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table, and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1610. An act to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 119. A joint resolution to provide for national elections in the Philippine Islands.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, December 11, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Tuesday, December 11, 1945)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will have an executive meeting on Tuesday, December 11, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., in room 247, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Tuesday, December 11, 1945)

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings to begin at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, December 11, 1945, on the bill (H. R. 4779) to enable debtor railroad corporations whose properties during a period of 7 years have provided sufficient earnings to pay fixed charges to effect a readjustment of their financial structure without further proceedings under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended. The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 452. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4199 to extend the existing contributory system of retirement benefits to elective officers of the United States and heads of executive departments; without amendment (Rept. No. 1344). Referred to the House Calendar.

[*Omitted from the Record of December 7, 1945.*]

Mr. GRANGER: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 2115. A bill relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals; with amendment (Rept. No. 1346). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary: H. R. 4230. A bill to provide necessary officers and employees for circuit courts of appeals and district courts; without amendment (Rept. No. 1347). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Concurrent Resolution 75. Concurrent resolution inviting the United Nations to locate seat of government in the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1348). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. S. 102. An act to amend section 2 (b) of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States", approved November 26, 1940, so as to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in determining the eligibility of such employees for civil-service status under such act; without amendment (Rept. No. 1349). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. S. 405. An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 1350). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. S. 576. An act to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States", approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification; with amendment (Rept. No. 1351). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4587. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1352). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 1354. An act to authorize the permanent appointment in the grades of General of the Army, Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, and general in the Marine Corps, respectively, of certain individuals who have served in such grades during the Second World War; with amendment (Rept. No. 1353). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Select Committee on Postwar Military Policy submits its final report pursuant to House Resolution 465 (79th Cong., 1st sess.) (Rept. No. 1356). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4861) granting a pension to James Thomas Lanpher; Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4865) granting an increase of pension to Frank A. Klein; committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 4931. A bill to facilitate purchases of surplus property by veterans; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 4932. A bill to amend section 9 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

H. R. 4933. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national monument at Travertine Bridge, Gila County, Ariz.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 4934. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act of July 5, 1935, as amended; to the Committee on Labor.

H. R. 4935. A bill to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation" (48 Stat. 980; title 18, sec. 420 (d), U. S. C.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4936. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act of July 5, 1935, as amended; to the Committee on Labor.

H. R. 4937. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act of July 5, 1935, as amended; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 4938. A bill to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy and Marine Corps shore activities; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 4939. A bill relating to the promotion and pay of retired Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mrs. WOODHOUSE:

H. R. 4940. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State of Connecticut, acting by and through any agency or commission thereof, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Connecticut River at or near Old Saybrook, Conn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 4941. A bill to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution to develop and maintain a program of physical fitness for American youth and to provide jobs for war veterans; to the Committee on Education.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

H. R. 4942. A bill for the relief of Stanley C. Blattner and Vivian C. Blattner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 4943. A bill for the relief of Fred A. Gottlieb; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 4944. A bill for the relief of Gail E. Pinkett; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 4945. A bill for the relief of the estate of Roman D. Sepulveda; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4946. A bill for the relief of Alvin G. Patton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JENSEN:

H. R. 4947. A bill for the relief of Ethel Guenther; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 4948. A bill for the relief of Herbert C. Rockwell; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1390. By Mr. KING: Resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, Calif., on Tuesday, October 30, 1945, relative to proposal for naval academy on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1391. Also petition to the Congress of the United States and the Federal Communications Commission, deploring the failure of many American broadcasting stations to perform properly the public service to which they are pledged; and deploring the excessive profits of many licensees, made at the expense of public service on licenses granted by the people; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1392. By The SPEAKER: Petition of director, American Civil Liberties Union, petitioning consideration of its resolution with reference to opposition to H. R. 3937; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1393. Also, petition of Local 75, UAW-CIO, petitioning consideration of its resolution with reference to returning veterans to the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 1346

RELATING TO THE DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

DECEMBER 10, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. GRANGER, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2115]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 3, following the word "all", insert the following new wording: "classification and administration of".

Page 1, line 4, omit the dash and insert the following new wording: "pertaining to".

Page 2, line 2, following the word "animals", insert the following new wording: "or their products by the producer".

STATEMENT

The proposed legislation contained in H. R. 2115 proposes to do two things:

First, to classify domestic rabbits and domestic fur-bearing animals as an agricultural pursuit; second, to transfer all functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior which affects the breeding, producing, and marketing of domestic fur-bearing animals to the Department of Agriculture, together with unexpended appropriation balances, as well as certain records and property.

The committee is of the opinion that this legislation is desirable and in the public interest in view of the following facts which were presented to the committee:

The raising of domestic rabbits both for the production of fur and of highly nutritious meat is an important branch of American agri-

culture and one which is rapidly increasing in importance in many parts of the United States.

A significant and valuable contribution to the Nation's supply of meat during the period of wartime shortage was made by the producers of domestic rabbits. In Los Angeles County, Calif., alone a production of rabbits valued at $6,000,000 was achieved in 1945 when approximately 4,000,000 animals were sent to market.

The producers of rabbits are farmers, precisely like poultry farmers and other producers of livestock. They are unable to see any reason why their farming operations should be classified under the Fish and Wildlife Service and placed in the same category with "snakes, turtles, skunks, and fish" as one writer in a California rabbit periodical has expressed it. Rather, these farmers naturally desire that their product be recognized as an agricultural product and that they be made fully eligible for the benefits to be derived from national agricultural programs, including the Extension Service.

The domestic rabbit is essentially a meat animal and as such the responsibility for any Federal activities relating thereto belongs definitely to the Department of Agriculture where all other problems relating to meat production are handled.

The fur-farming industry is new but is rapidly becoming an important industry in many States of the Union, having developed and reached a state of importance during the last 10 years. The average fur farm is owned by and built around a family unit similar to the way dairy, livestock, and poultry are produced, and in many instances carried on in connection therewith.

A considerable amount of food used in feeding fur-bearing animals consists of byproducts of the farm. Fur farming is a highly skilled and competitive type of animal husbandry. Like other farming, it depends on scientific breeding, feeding, and farm management. It is neither dependent upon nor has any connection with wildlife resources.

The committee is of the opinion that this industry naturally belongs in the Department of Agriculture rather than the Fish and WildLife Service, as no other governmental agency has the facilities that approach those of the Agricultural Department in furnishing economic scientific assistance in the field of animal husbandry.

The passage of this bill with amendments is desirable and will not change the purpose or extend the authority of any act or regulation beyond that for which it is intended. It is the opinion of the committee that the transfer of these functions from the WildLife Service to the Department of Agriculture will not necessitate appropriations in excess of those heretofore granted to this Service, nor is there any necessity for the building of a large department in the Department of Agriculture to carry on these functions.

Included with this report is a copy of letter to the author of H. R. 2115, setting forth his view with respect to the transfer of certain properties.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1945.

Hon. WALTER K. GRANGER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR WALTER: I understand that the House is soon to take up the bill introduced by Senator La Follette, S. 566, which is a companion bill to the one which you introduced, and deals with the proposal to transfer rabbits and fur-bearing

animals to the Department of Agriculture as far as experimental work and general supervision of diseases among them might be concerned.

People have asked me what our plans would be for further operation of the facilities which might come to the Department through the passage of the bill. Of course, you and I will recall that the Biological Survey, so-called, was under the Department of Agriculture for a great many years and I thought it served a very useful purpose. I do not know just what the reorganization plans of the President might be in this respect, but if he thinks it should be transferred to the Department, it surely is not my intention to make any sudden and sweeping changes in the location of the facilities.

For example, there is a rabbit station in California where experimental work is being done. When I was in California with the Food Investigating Committee in May, I talked to a great many of the rabbit people and I really think that we know how earnest they are in their desires to develop the industry. Naturally I would not disturb the present facilities. The same thing would apply, for example, to the plant at Saratoga, N. Y., where there is a fish and wild life station. I appreciate that these institutions have been carefully placed by folks who have been in the bureau a long time and I would naturally recognize the reasons which prompted the selection of existing locations and try to preserve rather than destroy the work that has been done at these locations.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

○

Union Calendar No. 408

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2115

[Report No. 1346]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 1945

Mr. GRANGER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries

FEBRUARY 14, 1945

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DECEMBER 10, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of all *classification and administration of* Acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations *pertaining to*—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of such animals *or their products by the producer* shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this Act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this Act

are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

Union Calendar No. 408

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2115

[Report No. 1346]

A BILL

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

By Mr. GRANGER

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-1st, No. 224
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 18, 1945, for actions of Monday, December 17, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees appointed on 1st deficiency and full-employment bills. House passed bill to permit postponement of crop reports. House committee reported bill to liquidate rural-rehabilitation projects. House received conference report on bill to liberalize GI loans. Senate debated Federal pay and UNRRA authorization bills. President approved UNRRA-appropriation measure.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Cannon, Woodrum, Ludlow, Snyder, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson, Taber, Wigglesworth, Dirksen, and Engel were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R.4805 (p. 12385). Senate conferees were appointed Dec. 15.

2. FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL. Reps. Manasco, Cochran, Whittington, Hoffman, and Bender were appointed conferees on this bill, S. 380 (p. 12380). Senate conferees were appointed Dec. 15.

3. GI BILL AMENDMENTS. Received the second conference report on this bill, H.R. 3749 (pp. 12380-5). As reported the bill increases to 10 years the time within which applications may be made for loans and provides that such applications be approved in advance by the Veterans' Administration; limits amortization on real estate loans to 25 years, except in the case of farm realty which shall be 40 years; and eliminates requirement for review of proposed regulations by the Senate Finance and House World War Veterans' Legislation Committees. (For other items see Digest 197.)

4. COTTON STATISTICS. Passed without amendment H.R.4769, to permit postponement of crop reports when issue date falls on a non-work day (p. 12387).

5. RURAL REHABILITATION. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H.R. 2501, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (H.Rep.1453)(p. 12413).

6. FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. Passed over, on objection of Rep. Cole, N.Y., H.R. 2115, to transfer fur-bearing animal activities to this Department (p. 12389).

7. HOUSING; VETERANS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S.J.Res. 122, to authorize additional appropriations to provide housing for veterans (p. 12385).

8. FORESTRY. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R.608, to exclude certain land in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of R.S. 2319-37 so as to provid recreational areas (p. 12385). This bill will now be sent to the President.

9. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R.4319, to transfer FSA land and property in Limestone County to Tex. (H.Rept. 1454) (p. 12413).

10. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 405, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide that an employee may elect to receive full credit for his military service toward retirement (pp. 12389-90).

Passed over, at the request of Rep. Cole, N.Y., S. 102, to provide for counting military service of certain Legislative-Branch employees in determinin eligibility for civil-service status under the Civil Service Classification Act (p. 12389).

Passed as reported S. 576, to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification (p. 12390).

Passed over, on objection of Rep. Barden, N.C., H.R. 1118, to amend the Hatch Act so as to authorize CSC to determine penalties for violation of such Act (p. 12390).

Received CSC's draft of proposed legislation to grant additional basic authority to CSC. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 12412.)

Received CSC's draft of proposed legislation to amend the "Act to prevent purchase and sale of public office." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 12413.)

11. UNO BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, S. 1580 (p. 12401). Rep. Stewart, Okla., spoke commending the SCS programs and their international importance (pp. 12405-7).

12. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. Received FTC's report on resale price maintenance. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 12412.)

13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received State Department's draft of proposed legislation to amend the Surplus Property Act to designate that Department as disposal agency for surplus property outside the continental U.S. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 12412.)

14. CLAIMS. Passed over, on objection of Rep. Cole, N.Y., H.R. 181, to provide for adjustment of certain tort claims against the U.S. and confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on U.S. district courts (p. 12387).

15. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 1689, to authorize Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements on U.S. lands on the Boise Reclamation Project (p. 12389).

SENATE

16. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1415, to increase Federal salaries by 20% (pp. 12321-4, 12327-30). Sen. Downey, Calif., compared present Federal salaries with the increased cost of living.

17. UNRRA AUTHORIZATION. Began debate on H.R. 4649, to increase the appropriation authorization for UNRRA by $1,350,000,000 (pp. 12335-44).

This bill, Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 265, has been unanimously reported by the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, after full discussion. It amends existing law relating to improvement of rivers and harbors, so that projects authorized by Congress may receive an appropriation from Congress and the War Department engineers then proceed with the work at an appropriate time. I wish the gentlemen who are raising questions had an opportunity to examine Public Law 14, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved March 2, 1945. This law authorizes completion of many rivers and harbors projects as well as the construction of new projects. It contains a section which says, however, that the Appropriations Committee cannot appropriate money for any of these projects and none of them can be constructed until 6 months after the termination of the war, which was in progress on March 2, 1945. This pending bill, House Joint Resolution 265, eliminates the above requirements about the termination of the war. That is all there is to it.

Now is the time to get ready for our internal improvements and to make it possible to provide jobs for returning soldiers who will be looking for this kind of work. So far as construction of public highways is concerned, that legislation had this same stipulation requiring everything to wait until 6 months after the war was officially declared terminated. We have already amended highway-construction legislation so as to eliminate this 6-month requirement. This pending measure ought to pass the House this afternoon, and I am sure that if my colleagues have a chance to study the hearings before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives that they will not object to its passage.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

ANDERSON RANCH RESERVOIR SITE, BOISE RECLAMATION PROJECT, IDAHO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1689) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements located on public lands of the United States in the Anderson Ranch Reservoir site, Boise reclamation project, Idaho.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase improvements located on public lands of the United States within the boundaries of the Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Boise reclamation project, Idaho, or to make payment for damages for the removal of improvements from the public lands of the United States within the boundaries of said reservoir. Any funds appropriated for the construction of the Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Boise reclamation project, Idaho, shall be available for such purchase or payment of damages. Payments may be made pursuant to this act to persons, firms, or corporations who shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they are entitled equitably to receive the same, and who sign contracts and vouchers for the same upon forms approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That amounts so paid shall not exceed the reasonable value, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, of the improvements purchased or the actual damages (not exceeding in any event the reasonable value of the said improvements, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) found by the Secretary of the Interior to have been sustained as a result of the removal of said improvements, as the case may be.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill seeks to do a bit of reorganization in the executive departments by transferring certain activities in connection with the raising of rabbits from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture. In view of the fact that the Congress has just given the President authority to make all sorts of reorganizations in the departments, it should be done by the President and not by legislation. Therefore, I object.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. COLE of New York. I reserve the right of objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is very simple. It has been asked for universally by the farmers involved. Many thousands of farmers in the country raise these fur-bearing animals, one of which is domestic rabbits, and other fur-bearing animals. All Government contacts with them are handled through the Fish and Wildlife Service. The operations are purely domestic agriculture. The animals are domestic animals. All this bill seeks to do is to put that farming operation in the Department of Agriculture. The only objection comes from the department that will lose jurisdiction. The case is absolutely clear.

Mr. COLE of New York. Let me ask the gentleman whether this transfer from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture cannot be done by Executive order?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Theoretically, it could, but what is the matter with the Congress using its own head in something like this? It is much more difficult for the Executive to take something away from a department than it is for us. When we have a case that is as clear as this one, it seems to me we ought to act.

This has already been approved by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES FOR CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS AND DISTRICT COURTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4230) to provide necessary officers and employees for circuit courts of appeals and district courts.

The SPEAKER. Is their objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF CLASSIFIED EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 102) to amend section 2 (b) of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in determining the eligibility of such employees for civil-service status under such act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so to call attention to the fact that the report covering this bill does not comply with the rules of the House, in particular section 2 (a) of rule 23.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AMENDING FURTHER THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

The Clerk called the bill (S. 405) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act (approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have this bill explained?

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that came from the Senate Committee on the Civil Service to the House Committee on the Civil Service. It is designed to extend to men who left the classified service to enter the armed forces the same privilege they would have, had they transferred to civilian employment and then come back into civil service.

The House committee struck out the very bad provision of the Senate act which would have permitted the person to come back and be given credit under the Retirement Act for his military pay. In other words, there would have been much greater advantage to the man who was a major compared to the man who was a private. We struck that out, and the bill in its present form is simply a bill that treats all alike in the matter of credit for military service.

Mr. RICH. It puts them back into civil service where they were before they left?

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Exactly.

Mr. RICH. That is required of industry. It is a good thing to be required of government. I do not see why we need legislation to do a simple thing like that.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. The fact is, we need it, however.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 2 of section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out all of the said paragraph 2 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"In computing length of service for the purposes of this act, all periods of separation from the service, and so much of any leaves of absence as may exceed 6 months in the aggregate in any calendar year, shall be excluded, except leaves of absence granted employees while performing active military or naval service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or while receiving benefits under the United States Employees' Compensation Act, and in the case of substitutes in the Postal Service credit shall be given from date of original appointment as a substitute: *Provided*, That an employee may, at his option, receive full credit for all such military or naval service, without deposit, in lieu of the leave credit accorded herein, without reduction in annuity benefits."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 7, after the word "substitute", change the colon to a period and strike out the balance of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDED CLASSIFIED EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 576) to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That clause (1) of subsection (a) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 1212), is amended to read as follows: "(1) upon recommendation by the head of the agency concerned, and upon certification by such head to the Civil Service Commission that such incumbent has served with merit for not less than 6 months immediately prior to the date such office or position was covered into the classified civil service;".

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out all of line 7 and insert "Upon a finding by the Civil Service Commission on the basis of the personal record of the incumbent."

Page 2, line 1, strike out all of line 1.

Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "Commission."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AMEND THE HATCH ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1118) to amend the Hatch Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the author of the bill make some explanation of its purpose.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold that request for a moment?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; to permit the gentleman to make a brief statement.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, a letter set forth in the report shows the purpose of the amendment which is to give the Civil Service Commission in its discretion in enforcing the Hatch Act——

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. HOBBS. Of course, I am glad to yield.

Mr. BARDEN. If I understand this bill correctly, it gives the Civil Service Commission judicial authority, or rather the authority to impose fines on employees.

Mr. HOBBS. That is not the purpose exactly.

Mr. BARDEN. Is not that exactly what it does? If it finds that the offense committed does not justify discharging the employee it can assess fines against the employee up to a certain amount.

Mr. HOBBS. That is right, instead of requiring them to impose the supreme penalty which is equivalent to a much higher fine.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, the bill going that far, I object to its consideration.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN SETTLERS OF KETCHUM, IDAHO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 832) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers in the town site of Ketchum, Idaho," approved July 11, 1940, so as to extend for 3 years the time for making application for benefits thereunder.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers in the town site of Ketchum, Idaho", approved July 11, 1940, is amended by striking out the words "3 years" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "6 years."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time; was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING STATE OF TENNESSEE TO CONVEY RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY THROUGH MONTGOMERY BELL PARK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1366) to authorize the State of Tennessee to convey a railroad right-of-way through Montgomery Bell Park.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of Tennessee is hereby authorized and empowered to convey a right-of-way for railroad purposes, not in excess of 100 feet in width, to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway over, through, and across the Montgomery Bell Park in Dickson County, Tenn. previously known as the Montgomery Bell recreational demonstration area), notwithstanding the express condition contained in deed dated May 25, 1943, from the United States of America to the State of Tennessee, which deed was executed pursuant to the act of June 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 326), entitled "An act to authorize the disposition of recreational demonstration projects and for other purposes." Such conveyance by the State of Tennessee shall not be deemed a breach of the express condition that the State of Tennessee should use the said property exclusively for public park, recreational, and conservation purposes. The State of Tennessee is authorized to expend funds received as a consideration for such conveyance for the acquisition of additional land needed to round out the Montgomery Bell Park area.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUANCE TO THE END OF JUNE 1946 OF THE NAVY'S V-12 PROGRAM

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 290.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That surplus amounts under any naval appropriation for the fiscal year 1946, not to exceed in the aggregate $10,000,000, may be transferred to the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1946," for continuing the V–12 program to the end of June 1946.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, the Naval Affairs Committee is presenting this resolution to make available to the Navy Department $10,000,000 of unexpended funds which have already been appropriated for the Navy for the fiscal year 1946. The Rules Committee has reported a rule making this bill in order. I am, therefore, asking unanimous consent that the House consider it now.

Mr. Speaker, this bill permits the V–12 college training program and the naval ROTC program which involves some 20,000 enlisted men of the Navy to continue in their training until at least the end of June 1946. When the rescission bill was before the Congress it gave to the Navy Department the total amount called for by the recommendation of the Budget for the V–12 and the Navy ROTC program, but the Budget had cut down the amount that the Navy had requested and needed; therefore, the Congress followed the judgment of the Budget but did not follow the judgment of the Navy Department before the Budget. The result will be that in March 1946 all of these boys, some 20,000 of them, will have to leave the V–12 program and the naval ROTC colleges and will be sent to the fleet.

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-1st, No. 227
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 21, 1945, for actions of Thursday, December 20, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to 2nd conference report (Garrison Dam amendment) on 1st Deficiency appropriation bill. Senate passed bill transferring fur-bearing animal activities to Agriculture and Sen. Johnson entered a motion to reconsider. Senate passed measure to permit detail of regular army officers to USDA. Rep. Kefauver introduced bill providing for a national fertilizer program. House passed bill authorizing transfer of FSA lands to Texas. Rep. Gross commended Secretary Anderson but criticized subsidy costs. Rep. Biemiller criticized increased fruit prices. President signed reorganization bill (Dec. 20). Action completed on GI bill amendments.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to the 2nd conference report on H.R.4605 (pp. 12594-5, 12624-5, 12629-30, 12659, 12665-6). (The Garrison Dam amendment had not been agreed to by both Houses in the same form.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. SUBSIDIES. Rep. Gross, Pa., commended Secretary Anderson but criticized the proposed subsidy program, and inserted a Washington Post article on this subject (p. 12649).

3. FOREIGN RELIEF; FOOD SITUATION; COTTON PRICES. During his speech, "The World on Christmas of 1945," Rep. Voorhis, Calif., urged continued food production to aid foreign countries (p. 12647), and Rep. Rankin, Miss., discussed with him prices paid to farmers, mentioning specifically cotton prices (p. 12649).

4. CITRUS-FRUIT PRICES. Rep. Biemiller, Wis., criticized increased citrus-fruit prices and stated that "the OPA and the Department of Agriculture, faced with the largest citrus crops in history, underestimated the buying power and the inflationary pressures of the situation" (pp. 12649-51). Other members discussed this with him.

5. FSA LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1471, to provide for the transfer to the Texas Rural Communities the property comprising the FSA Mexia Colony project in Limestone, Tex. (p. 12652). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Fogarty, R.I., commended SPAdministrator Symington's

recommendation that veterans be given surplus-property priorities over all claimants except the Federal Government (pp. 12651-2).

7. BRITISH LOANS. Rep. Jones, Ohio, recommended a bond issue to finance the proposed loan to Gt. Britain (p. 12632).

Rep. Taber, N.Y., suggested that the request for funds to finance the proposed loan to Gt. Britain be accompanied by statements showing proposed use of such money, benefits to be derived by Gt. Britain, benefits to be derived by the U.S., international benefits, and other loans contemplated (p. 12659).

8. TAXATION. Rep. Eberharter, Pa., discussed the "Federal Tax System," and announced that he will introduce a new income-tax bill based on "an entirely fresh concept of Federal income taxation" (pp. 12652-3).

9. FISHERIES. Rep. Weichel, Ohio, criticized proposal to "give away our natural resources,...[and] the fish and fishing industry in the Great Lakes" and urged consideration of his bill. H.R. 5090 on this subject (pp. 12654-6, 12668).

10. MARKETING. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee submitted its final report pursuant to H.Res. 98, 79th Cong., on investigation of restriction on brand names and newsprint (H.Rept. 1467)(p. 12668).

SENATE

11. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment S.J.Res. 113, to permit the detail of regular army officers to this Department (p. 12600).

Agreed to House amendment to S. 576, to amend the Civil Service Classification Act so as to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classificed service may be recommended for classification (p. 12624). This bill will now be sent to the President.

12. RESEARCH; ANIMAL INDUSTRY. Passed without amendment S. 566, to transfer fur-bearing animal activities to this Department (p. 12594). Sen. Johnson, Colo., entered a motion to reconsider this bill (pp. 12610, 12612-3).

13. RATIONING. Agreed without amendment to S. Res. 185, favoring the termination of rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, oils, and meat (p. 12597).

14. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER DAY. Passed as reported H.J. Res. 111, to designate Jan. 5, 1946, as George Washington Carver Day (p. 12597). The committee amendment provides for participation of universities, colleges, schools, churches, and others.

15. FLAG. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 180, giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the U.S. flag (p. 12597). This measure will now be sent to the President.

16. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 4489, to provide privileges, exemptions, etc., to international organization employees (pp. 12608-9).

17. EXPORT IMPORT BANK. Passed without amendment H.R. 4683, to authorize the Export Import Bank to extend its operations to the Philippine Islands (p. 12600). This bill will now be sent to the President.

18. BANKRUPTCY. Passed without amendment S. 343, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of U.S. Commissioner and referee in bankruptcy (pp. 12596-7).

The Veterans' Administration is handicapped in filling many of these vacancies because it is unable to offer satisfactory inducements to prospective employees. The employment salaries are subject to civil-service restrictions and there cannot be included any of the additional benefits, such as certain special allowances, opportunity for advancement, or other requisite advantages offered elsewhere.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Section 1 of the bill would abolish the medical service in the Veterans' Administration as at present constituted and would establish in its stead a Department of Medicine and Surgery under a Chief Medical Director. The functions of the Department of Medicine and Surgery would be those necessary for a complete medical and hospital service to be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the Department of Medicine and Surgery shall include the Office of the Chief Medical Director, Medical Service, Dental Service, Nursing Service, and Auxiliary Service.

Section 3 provides that the Office of the Chief Medical Director shall consist of the Chief Medical Director, one Deputy Medical Director, eight Assistant Medical Directors, and such other personnel and employees as may be authorized by the act. It provides for appointment by the Administrator of the Chief Medical Director at a salary of $12,000 a year, the Deputy Medical Director at a salary of $11,500 a year, eight Assistant Medical Directors at a salary of $11,000 a year each, the Director of Nursing Service at a salary of $8,000 a year, a chief pharmacist, chief dietitian, chief physical therapist, and chief occupational therapist, each at a salary of $6,000 a year. These appointments will be for a period of 4 years subject to removal by the Administrator for cause. Reappointments may be made for successive like periods.

Section 4 provides for appointment by the Administrator of additional personnel as he may find necessary for the medical care of veterans in the following groups:

(a) Doctors, dentists, and nurses; and

(b) Managers, pharmacists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, and scientific personnel and other medical and dental technologists.

Section 5 prescribes the conditions of eligibility for appointments to the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The first requirement is that any person so appointed must be a citizen of the United States. There are then provided the professional and other qualifications for doctors, dentists, nurses; and in the auxiliary service—managers of hospitals, homes, or centers—pharmacists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, and other auxiliary employees. It is provided that persons may be appointed under this act while on terminal leave from the armed forces and may be paid for their services rendered under such appointment notwithstanding any law or regulation to the contrary.

Section 6 provides that the appointments of doctors, dentists, and nurses shall be made only after their qualifications have been satisfactorily established in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator and without regard to civil-service requirements. There is provided a probationary period of 3 years with necessary administrative provisions for review of employment records and for separation from the medical, dental, or nursing services if the person is found not fully qualified and satisfactory. Provision is made for promotion of doctors, dentists, and nurses on the basis of examinations and automatic promotions may be made within grade. Doctors, dentists, and nurses in the present medical service will be continued in their present positions until their qualifications are determined as heretofore indicated. Provision is also made for including in the computation of service for civil-service reinstatement purposes, service performed in the Department of Medicine and Surgery by persons appointed to positions therein, who at time of appointment shall have a civil-service status, and whose employment in such Department is terminated. However, this provision will not permit restoration of any position abolished by section 1 of the act.

Section 7 establishes the grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions of doctors, dentists, and nurses provided in section 4, subsection (a). The Administrator is authorized to prescribe by regulations the hours and conditions of employment and leave of absence of doctors, dentists, and nurses.

Section 8 authorizes the Chief Medical Director to rate any doctor appointed under section 4, subsection (a), as a medical or surgical specialist, but no person may at any one time hold more than one such rating. It provides for the conditions under which such ratings shall be granted, the duration of such rating, and that a person rated as a medical or surgical specialist shall receive in addition to his basic pay an allowance equal to 25 percent of such pay, but the pay plus the allowance may not exceed $11,000 per annum.

Section 9 provides that persons appointed to the Department of Medicine and Surgery shall be subject to the provisions of and entitled to the benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended.

Section 10 applies to any person employed in a position provided in subsection (a) of section 4 of this act and provides that the Chief Medical Director, under regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator, shall appoint disciplinary boards, provide for their organization, the procedure to be followed, for the conducting of investigations and answering of charges. It provides for disciplinary action by the Administrator on recommendation of the board in those cases where charges are sustained. The decision of the Administrator shall be final.

Section 11 provides for appointments under civil-service laws, rules, and regulations of such additional employees, other than those provided in section 3, subsection (a) of section 4, and section 14 of the act, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. It is provided that employees in the medical service as at present constituted, other than those provided in section 3, subsection (a) of section 4, and section 14, shall receive original appointments to the Department of Medicine and Surgery in their present civil-service status upon certification of satisfactory service by the manager of the hospital, home, or center where such person is presently employed. It is provided that the per annum salary range for attendants shall be $1,572 minimum to $1,902 maximum.

Section 12 provides that the Administrator shall establish a special medical advisory group composed of members of the medical and allied scientific professions, nominated by the Chief Medical Director. The board shall advise the Administrator through the Chief Medical Director and the Chief Medical Director direct relative to the care and treatment of disabled veterans, and other matters pertinent to the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Provision is made for regular calendar quarterly meetings, and for the number, terms of service, compensation, and allowances to members.

Section 13 provides expenses, except membership fees, of employees described in section 3 and subsection (a) of section 4, detailed by the Chief Medical Director to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical and related sciences, subject to available appropriations. The Administrator is authorized to place employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery described in section 3 and subsection (a) of section 4 on duty for a period not to exceed 90 days in a year in schools of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, and in civil institutions with the consent of authorities concerned, for the purpose of increasing professional knowledge or technical training. It is provided that not in excess of 5 percent of the personnel of the Department may be placed on such duty at one time. Provision is made, subject to available appropriations, for tuition, transportation, and educational fees of persons so placed on duty. Any person authorized to attend such course shall be required to reimburse the Veterans Administration the expenses thereof if he voluntarily leaves the service within 2 years after the completion of such course.

Section 14 provides for employment by the Administrator, upon recommendation of the Chief Medical Director and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, of certain types of personnel on temporary full-time, part-time, or free basis, and other types on a temporary full-time or part-time basis, but no temporary full-time appointment shall be made for a period of more than 90 days. This section also provides for the establishment of residencies and appointment to such positions without regard to civil service or classification laws, rules, or regulations; the conditions of such employment; and the customary amounts and terms of pay during the period of such training. Residency training in most specialties would embrace training outside the hospital in connection with the school, part of the time not being spent on work directly productive for the Veterans' Administration. It is not practicable to appoint such personnel to an established position, such as the doctor, junior grade. This authority is granted in order to retain uniformity with actual practice throughout the United States in connection with residency employment because the average pay scales in residency employment are less than the scale for the minimum entrance salary of positions such as doctor, junior grade.

Section 15 provides that the Chief Medical Director, with the approval of the Administrator, unless specifically otherwise provided, shall promulgate all regulations necessary to the administration of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and consistent with existing law, including regulations relating to travel, transportation of household goods and effects, and deductions from pay for quarters and subsistence; and to the custody, use, and preservation of the records, papers, and property of the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Section 16 provides that this act shall be effective from the date of its approval.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, at this time I should like to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4489, Calendar No. 870, which was reported by the Finance Committee at the same time as the bill just considered and passed by the Senate. It is a bill which may produce some controversy, and yet it is very important that it be passed this year.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I notice that the bill is on the calendar. It will be reached on the call of the calendar. It may be that it can be passed without objection. Many Senators are anxious to proceed with the call of the calendar. It was pretty well agreed last evening that as soon as the strategic minerals bill was out of the way we would proceed with the call of the calendar. If for any reason the bill cannot be passed on the call of the calendar, I shall co-

operate with the Senator in obtaining consideration of the bill.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, at the request of the acting majority leader I withdraw my request.

Mr. HILL obtained the floor.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President——

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I was about to ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection. If the Senator is interested in any particular bill, it will be reached on the call of the calendar.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Frankly, I wished to call up for consideration Senate Resolution 207, which is No. 872 on the calendar. I know it will precipitate some debate; and judging from the consideration which the resolution has had in the past few days, I fear that when it is reached on the call of the calendar it will be objected to by the acting majority leader. The resolution deals with expediting the discharge from the service of men with families. I should like to have the resolution considered at this time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I am sorry I cannot yield for that purpose at this time. I think it was pretty well understood yesterday that after the Senate had disposed of the strategic minerals bill it would proceed to consideration of measures on the calendar to which there was no objection.

I ask that the Senate proceed at this time to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning where the last call ended, with Calendar No. 788.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wish to express my opposition to that procedure, because I wish to take up Calendar No. 872, Senate Resolution 207, dealing with the discharge from the military service of fathers. We know what will happen when the calendar is called. If the calendar is to be called now, I ask that I may be recognized before the day is over, to present a motion to take up Senate Resolution 207 in the event that it is objected to on the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will have that opportunity.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed with the call of the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 788.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 566) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "all" to insert "clarification and administration of"; in line 5, after "regulations", to insert "pertaining to"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "or", to insert "the"; in line 2, after "animals", to insert "or their products by the producer", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of all clarification and administration of acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations pertaining to—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or the marketing of such animals or their products by the producer shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect 60 days after the date of its enactment.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, there is a typographical error in the bill on page 1, line 3. The word "all" before the word "clarification," should be stricken. I offer an amendment to strike out the word "all" in line 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator give us a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The purpose of the bill is to transfer to the Department of Agriculture that segment of the Wildlife Service which has to do with the domestic production of fur-bearing animals commercially, in order that farmers who are engaged in producing fur for commercial purposes may have the benefit of the activity of this service synthesized and integrated with that of the Department of Agriculture, which deals generally with agricultural problems.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Bushfield	Ferguson
Ball	Byrd	Fulbright
Barkley	Capehart	Gerry
Bilbo	Capper	Gossett
Brewster	Carville	Green
Brooks	Ellender	Guffey
Gurney	McKellar	Smith
Hart	McMahon	Stanfill
Hatch	Maybank	Stewart
Hayden	Mead	Taft
Hickenlooper	Millikin	Taylor
Hill	Mitchell	Thomas, Utah
Hoey	Moore	Tobey
Huffman	Morse	Tunnell
Johnson, Colo.	Murdock	Tydings
Johnston, S. C.	Myers	Vandenberg
Kilgore	O'Daniel	Wagner
Knowland	O'Mahoney	Walsh
La Follette	Pepper	Wheeler
Langer	Radcliffe	Wherry
Lucas	Revercomb	White
McCarran	Russell	Wiley
McClellan	Saltonstall	Willis
McFarland	Shipstead	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] has been excused.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is necessarily absent on important business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On December 19, 1945:

S. 405. An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended.

On December 20, 1945:

S. 1580. An act to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such Organization.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to

strike out "they," and insert "such organizations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 1, after the word "taxable", to strike out "year" and insert "years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 11, after the words "United States", to strike out "or" and insert "of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 9, to strike out:

(18) International organizations: The term "international organizations" means public international organizations of which the United States is a member and which are designated by the President by Executive order as being entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities.

And insert:

(18) International organization: The term "international organization" means a public international organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 24, after the words "end of", to strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph"; in line 25, after the words "at the end of", to strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph"; and on page 9, line 3, after the word "new", to strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 5, after the word "organization", to insert "entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 12, after the word "in", to strike out "subparagraph," and insert "paragraph."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 22, after the word "in", to strike out "subparagraph" and insert "paragraph."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 2, after the word "territories", to strike out "and shall be entitled to the same exemptions and immunities from State or local taxes as is the United States Government."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I may say that the other House attempted to exempt the organizations from State and local taxes.

The Senate committee felt that that was wholly beyond the power of Congress, and therefore we eliminated the provision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was on page 11, line 3, after the word "and", to strike out:

substituting the following language:

"(7) An alien officer or employee of an international organization, his family, attendants, servants, and employees."

And to insert "inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: 'and (7) a representative of a foreign government in or to an international organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act, or an alien officer or employee of such an international organization, and the family, attendants, servants, and employees of such a representative, officer, or employee.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 9, after the word "as," to insert "a representative of a foreign government in or to an international organization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 12, after the word "such", to strike out "officer" and insert "representative officer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 16, after the word "this", to strike out "Act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 1, after the word "this", to strike out "Act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on line 8, to strike out "Act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 13, line 13, after the word "their", to strike out "immediate families residing with them" and insert "families, suites, and servants"; and on line 15 to strike out "Act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, to insert the following:

SEC. 10. This title may be cited as the "International Organizations Immunities Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 14, after line 2, to insert a new title, as follows:

TITLE II

SEC. 201. Extension of time for claiming credit or refund with respect to war losses.

If a claim for credit or refund under the internal revenue laws relates to an overpayment on account of the deductibility by the taxpayer of a loss in respect of property considered destroyed or seized under section 127 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to war losses) for a taxable year beginning in 1941 or 1942, the 3-year period of limitation prescribed in section 322 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code shall in no event expire prior to December 31, 1946. In the case of such a claim filed on or before December 31, 1946, the amount of the credit or refund may exceed the portion of the tax paid within the period provided in section 322 (b) (2) or (3) of such code, whichever is applicable, to the extent of the amount of the overpayment attributable to the deductibility of the loss described in this section.

SEC. 202. Contributions to pension trusts.

(a) Deductions for the taxable year 1942 under prior income tax acts: Section 23 (p) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out the words "January 1, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1942", and by striking out the words "December 31, 1942" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1941".

(b) Effective date: The amendment made by this section shall be applicable as if it had been made as a part of section 162 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1942.

SEC. 203. Petition to the tax court of the United States.

(a) Time for filing petition: The second sentences of sections 272 (a) (1), 732 (a), 871 (a) (1), and 1012 (a) (1), respectively, of the Internal Revenue Code are amended by striking out the parenthetical expression appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(not counting Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday in the District of Columbia as the ninetieth day)".

(b) Effective date: The amendments made by this section shall take effect as of September 8, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, line 12, it is proposed after the word "fingerprinting" to insert the word "and", and after the comma on page 10, line 13, it is proposed to strike out the words "and selective training and service."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, since the committee meeting it has been pointed out to the committee that an exemption from selective training and service may be given by the President of the United States to aliens who are residents of this country under the terms of the Selective Service Act. Therefore, instead of attempting to deal with the subject in this bill, we determined it should be left to the President's discretion, acting under the Selective Service Act. That is agreeable to the Selective Service System, and while the State Department did not quite like it, they are willing to accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, what would happen if the act were repealed?

Mr. TAFT. Then there would be no question of our exempting from our selective service any foreigners who might be members of an international organization, because there would be no selective service.

Mr. President, title II of the act, on page 14, contains technical amendments to the tax law which would have to be passed before the 1st of January. The House apparently had not discovered that had to be done, so the Senate Finance Committee has added these amendments to this particular bill, because this is in the nature of a revenue bill, a bill amending the income tax law.

Title II merely extends certain times, which would otherwise expire, for another year, to make one or two unimportant technical changes in the law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DISCHARGE OF FATHERS FROM ARMED SERVICES — MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

The resolution (S. Res. 207) to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from further consideration of joint resolution (S. J. Res. 116) to direct and require the discharge of certain members

of the armed forces, to prohibit the drafting of certain persons into the Army or Navy, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Over.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I understand objection was made, and I should like to make a short explanation of the resolution. I do not know who made the objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. I made the objection on behalf of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. I will withhold it for the moment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, this is but a resolution to bring to the calendar Senate Joint Resolution 116. I realize that the majority leader has not been present in the Chamber during the last 2 or 3 days, when this subject has been under discussion. He was doubtless away from the Chamber on other duties.

This resolution is one to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 116, which deals with expediting the discharge from the armed services of men who have children. Up to this time the whole proceeding has been stopped or blocked by parliamentary procedure. For instance, day before yesterday, when it was first brought up, I asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution, and it was objected to. Yesterday when I brought it up in the morning hour, as required under the rules, and the ruling of the Chair, I took up only part of the time in support of the resolution, and left to the opponents of the resolution half the time. With the hope that consideration would be given and that a vote might be reached.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, exercised his power to speak upon the measure up to 2 o'clock, the end of the morning hour, and therefore a vote could not be taken, and automatically Resolution 207 went upon the calendar.

Let me say to the majority leader that the measure on the calendar is a resolution to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs and place upon the calendar the main resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 116, which provides for the discharge from the armed services of men with one or more children, upon application, with certain exceptions. This would not disturb or upset or change any other ground of discharge. It would merely be an additional ground. I wish very much that the joint resolution could by unanimous consent be placed upon the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the matter will have to go over. There is not time now to discuss it, and therefore I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next order of business on the calendar.

INVESTIGATION OF MEANS OF INCREASING CAPACITY AND SECURITY OF PANAMA CANAL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4480) to authorize and investigate means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal, which had been reported from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the parenthesis, to strike out "and such additional investigation as he may deem necessary and to report thereon to the Congress, through the Secretary of War and the President, not later than December 31, 1947," and to insert "He shall also make such study without drafting plans or sketches as he may deem desirable to permit him to determine whether a canal or canals at other locations, including consideration of any new means of transporting ships across land, may be more useful to meet the future needs of interoceanic commerce or national defense than can the present canal with improvements. He shall report thereon to the Congress, through the Secretary of War and the President, not later than December 31, 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recur to Calendar 783, Senate bill 566, and I further ask that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered. I have an amendment which I wish to offer, but I happened to be out of the Chamber for a moment when the bill came up and did not have an opportunity to present my amendment, or to ask for its consideration.

Mr. HILL. I notice the bill was introduced by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. I wonder if it would not be a good idea to have the Senator from Wisconsin present when the Senator makes his request.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am making my request whether any Senator is here or not. I think my request is a legitimate one. The Senator from Wisconsin knows I am going to make it, of course, but I am making my request on behalf of myself.

Mr. HILL. In other words, the Senator from Wisconsin knows the Senator from Colorado is going to make the request?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, but whether he knew it or not, I would make it.

Mr. HILL. I note the Senator from Wisconsin has just entered the Chamber.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Wisconsin that I have made a request that Senate bill 566 be taken up in due course, and that the action whereby it was passed be vacated.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I would not, under a unanimous-consent call of the calendar, interpose any objection to a request for reconsideration, a bill having been passed in the Senator's absence, but I should like to have the Senator not ask to have the bill put back on the calendar, but give us an opportunity to consider what it is the Senator wants to present in connection with the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do not want to do that. I should like to have the call of the calendar finished, but I want an opportunity to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. After talking with the Senator, I understand that at the conclusion of the call of the calendar he was going to ask unanimous consent for reconsideration, and that it then would be his purpose to offer an amendment. While I am unalterably opposed to his amendment, of course I would not wish to foreclose him the opportunity of offering it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. My request is merely that the action of the Senate in passing the bill be vacated. It will still be on the calendar, and subject to be called up.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it seems to me that I am going more than halfway to meet the Senator in not interposing any objection to reconsideration. Let him offer his amendment, if he desires to do so, and let the Senate pass on it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is what I want to do, but I am surprised that the Senator feels he is granting me a favor by letting me object to the action of the Senate in giving unanimous approval to a bill in my absence. All I am asking is that the action taken in my absence be vacated and that the status be not changed. I do not understand that is any favor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator is offended because I thought I was trying to be courteous and accommodate him, I withdraw whatever I said which carried that implication. What the Senator is asking is that the bill be put back on the calendar. All I am saying is that if we can finish the calendar and then take the bill up, I shall then not interpose any objection to reconsideration. Let the Senator offer his amendment and we can discuss it, and the Senate can then determine what course it wishes to pursue with regard to the Senator's amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Of course, that is perfectly satisfactory, except I want it understood that Calendar No. 788, Senate bill 566, did not pass the Senate by unanimous vote. When the calendar is finished, I expect to call it up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the next order of business on the calendar.

SUSPENSION OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS

Mr. CARVILLE. Mr. President, I ask that Calendar No. 760, Senate bill 1483, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act provided for suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States including the Territory of Alaska," approved May 3, 1943, be recommitted to the Commitee on Mines and Mining for further consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PREFERENCE FOR REFINERS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

revert to Calendar No. 565, Senate bill 630, which is a bill unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to provide a preference for refiners who do not have their own source of petroleum, and give them a preference to buy the royalty oil of the Government.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it seems to me that since we have an understanding that there should be a call of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection, Senators ought to permit the call of bill on the calendar to be concluded.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the bill to which the Senator from Wyoming refers is to be found among bills on the calendar before the bill with which the call of the calendar began today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the understanding of the Chair that the Senator from Wyoming has asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill on the calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I feel constrained to object at this time. When the call of the calendar is completed the Senator may ask for consideration of the bill.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is called for. The next bill on the calendar will be stated.

IRVINE CO.

The bill (H. R. 1251) for the relief of the Irvine Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDGAR KAIGLER

The bill (H. R. 207) for the relief of Edgar Kaigler, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VIOLA THERIAQUE

The bill (H. R. 1836) for the relief of Viola Theriaque, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELI RICHMOND

The bill (H. R. 2644) for the relief of Eli Richmond, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read third time, and passed.

FAIRVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 90, PRATT COUNTY, KANS.

The bill (H. R. 915) for the relief of Fairview School District No. 90, Pratt County, Kans., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS F. GRAY

The bill (S. 323) for the relief of Thomas F. Gray, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to cancel the charge, in the amount of $1,043.95, entered on the accounts of Thomas F. Gray, as postmaster at Niagara Falls, N. Y., by reason of the disallowance by the General Accounting Office of expenditures representing the salary of the said Thomas F. Gray as acting postmaster during the period from September 15 to December 8, 1942, such service not having been authorized by the Civil Service Commission.

GLADYS ELVIRA MAURER

The bill (H. R. 919) for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REV. NEAL DEWEESE AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 1879) for the relief of Rev. Neal Deweese, Mrs. Minnie Deweese, Raymond Deweese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. BESSIE S. EDMONDS

The bill (H. R. 873) for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. M. STRAUSS

The bill (H. R. 3303) for the relief of A. M. Strauss was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROY S. COUNCILMAN

The bill (H. R. 1250) for the relief of Roy S. Councilman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. KATIE SANDERS

The bill (H. R. 3277) for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRIET TOWNSEND BOTTOMLEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2267) for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of" to strike out "$8,500" and insert "$2,335."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

OSCAR N. McLEAN

The bill (H. R. 2666) for the relief of Oscar N. McLean was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. AND MRS. J. L. LAMB

The bill (H. R. 1796) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. GISELLA SANTE

The bill (H. R. 3124) for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERCY ALLEN

The bill (H. R. 1234) for the relief of Percy Allen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY P. KING

The bill (H. R. 2332) for the relief of Henry P. King was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES L. PHILLIPS

The bill (S. 1423) for the relief of Charles L. Phillips was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles L. Phillips, of East Greenwich, R. I., the sum of $81, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for medical services rendered to a patient who was injured when struck by a truck owned by the Navy Department at East Greenwich, R. I.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

ESTATE OF GORDON T. GORHAM

The bill (H. R. 1348) for the relief of the estate of Gordon T. Gorham was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARION M. HILL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 991) for the relief of Marion M. Hill, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, on page 1, line 5 before the name "Marion", to insert "Mr. and Mrs."; in line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$4,175"; in line 7, before the word "claim" to strike out "his" and insert "their", in line 8 before the word "minor" to strike out "his" and insert "their"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. Marion M. Hill, of Wheeler, Ala., the sum of $4,175 in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for the death of their minor son, Arless Atchely Hill, as a result of personal injuries sustained by him when he was struck by a Government-owned vehicle driven by an employee of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the performance of his official duties, near Wheeler, Ala., on December 2, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Marion M. Hill."

MRS. LONA WILSON

The bill (S. 1588) for the relief of Mrs. Lona Wilson, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Lona Wilson, of Malta, Mont., the sum of $119, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for the replacement costs of certain abstracts of title to lands, which abstracts were furnished by her to the Resettlement Administration upon its request on June 1, 1936, but were not returned to her and have been reported lost by the Resettlement Administration: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

ELISABETH ANDERSEN

The bill (S. 400) for the relief of Elisabeth Andersen, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elisabeth Andersen, of Wilmington, Del., the sum of $2,500, in full settlement of all her claims against the United States for personal injuries and property damage sustained by her when the automobile which she was driving was strick by a Civilian Conservation Corps truck on the Littleton Road, Morristown, N. J., on the night of July 25, 1937: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103 to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. ENGEL of Michigan were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 90) for the relief of the estate of George O'Hara.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1031. An act for the relief of Mathew Mattas; and

H. R. 2578. An act for the relief of Rufus A. Hancock.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1089) for the relief of Albert Cantalupo; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon and that Mr. MCGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. CHENOWETH were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 45) extending the time for the submission of the report of the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 715. An act to provide for more efficient dental care for the personnel of the United States Navy; and

S. 914. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, so as to permit the designation of freight forwarders as carriers of bonded merchandise.

ROBERT R. ROWE, JR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1400) for the relief of Robert R. Rowe, Jr., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "Kentucky", to strike out "$32,500", and insert "$6,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert R. Rowe, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., $6,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Robert R. Rowe, Jr., against the United States on account of severe personal injuries sustained by him on April 29, 1944, when he was struck by a United States Army tractor and trailer at West Chestnut Street and South Twenty-sixth Street, Louisville, Ky.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANKLIN P. RADCLIFFE

The bill (H. R. 4117) for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). That concludes the call of the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. A few moments ago, before the present occupant took the chair, fearing that just what has now happened would occur, I asked to revert to Calendar No. 788, Senate bill 566. I was afraid that the statement would be made by the Chair that "the call of the calendar is now concluded."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair made that statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I wanted the RECORD to show that this bill did not pass by unanimous consent of the Senate. I ask, therefore, an opportunity to have the bill reconsidered. The sponsor of the bill agreed to that, and since I had that understanding I supposed that I would have an opportunity, before the Chair declared the call of the calendar concluded, to ask for reconsideration.

Mr. LUCAS. I raise a point of order against the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant was not in the chair at the time the matter came up about which the Senator from Colorado is speaking. The Chair will state that the RECORD shows that the bill was passed. It does not show whether the bill was passed unanimously or otherwise.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President the procedure on the call of the calendar always is to call it for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection, and as bills are called, if there is no objection they are passed. If objection is made, they go over. Nothing unusual with respect to the call of the calendar has happened on this occasion. Certainly, I have no objection to reconsideration of the bill in which the Senator from Colorado is interested; but I had absented myself from a hearing in order that I might be in the Senate Chamber and participate in what I understood was to be a discussion over the confirmation of some important nominations, and it is important perhaps now to move that the Senate go into executive session for that purpose. That, however, does not preclude any Senator from asking reconsideration of the passage of any bill called on the calendar, and I assume there would be no objection in the Senator's case, and he might offer his amendment and have it acted on by the Senate. But the nominations in question are very important——

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I was afraid that the very thing which has happened would happen, so I asked, while the calendar was being considered, that the action of the Senate be vacated, which would show that that certain bill had been passed by a unanimous vote. I was denied that opportunity. Then as soon as the calendar was concluded

I was on my feet trying to gain recognition.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator understands that I have no desire to try to deprive him of his right. The Senator may move now for reconsideration. He does not need to ask unanimous consent. He can move to reconsider.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do make that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to reconsider will be entered.

Mr. BARKLEY. So that preserves all the rights of the Senator from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky has the floor.

Mr. REVERCOMB. A parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BARKLEY. I want to say to Senators, Mr. President, that the Senate will resume legislative session when the Executive Calendar is concluded. I do not know how long the Executive Calendar will require, but it is important that it be acted upon, and for that reason I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia wished to make a parliamentary inquiry. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I make the following parliamentary inquiry. If we proceed to executive session, will we afterward be precluded from going into legislative session?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky has just stated that after the executive session has been concluded he proposes to move that the Senate return to legislative session.

Mr. BARKLEY. I might say to all Senators who are interested in measures which are pending, or which they want to bring up, that it is contemplated that the two Houses will act on a concurrent resolution providing for the sine die adjournment of this session either tomorrow or Saturday. I am not able at the moment to say on which day it will be offered. But obviously the holding of an executive session now to dispose of these important nominations which must be disposed of promptly would not in any way preclude the continuance of legislative session either this afternoon or certainly tomorrow. The Senate will be in session tomorrow, and, so far as I can now anticipate, for the whole day, and we may even be in session Saturday. The reason for prompt action in regard to the nominations is that they are important. They may involve some discussion—I do not know how much—but it is desirable that they be considered and disposed of at this time.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I raise the point because I feel that the matter I desire to present is one in which all of us, regardless of party, are interested. It is deeply important to all of us. I understood from the preceding occupant of the chair that I would have an opportunity to present this matter. I do not want to be deprived of that opportunity. That is the reason for my inquiry.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the Senator's position, and I wish to say that the holding of the executive session will in no way deprive any Senator of the right to present any matter he wishes, except for the time being while we are in executive session considering nominations on the calendar.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senate will be in session tomorrow?

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it the disposition of the Senator to proceed to the consideration of the bills on the calendar which have not been called up for action today?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say to the Senator from Wyoming that in the multiplicity of other matters which have been engaging my attention it has not occurred to me whether there would be any bills back of the last call that the Senate would desire to take up and consider. But it is not intended that any Senator who has a bill on the calendar, either one which was passed over today or one which was passed over on a previous call of the calendar, should not have an opportunity to have the bill taken up if he desires to do so.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest to the Senator that there are only three pages of such bills, and they could undoubtedly be called rather quickly.

Mr. BARKLEY. We might either do that later today or tomorrow. We might go back and call the calendar from the beginning up to the point where we began today.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have no desire to interrupt the Senator in his endeavor to proceed to consideration of the nominations on the executive calendar, but I know that to the particular bill in which I am interested there is no objection. As I understand, it was previously passed over only because I did not happen to be on the floor to make an explanation; and I have no doubt that other bills are in exactly the same position.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true; and it is not the fault of anyone.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am not blaming anyone.

Mr. BARKLEY. We cannot all be here all the time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Not even to vote.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will cooperate to have the bills which were not called today called again before we take a recess for the holidays, so that any Senator who is interested in a bill may have an opportunity to obtain consideration for it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the conferees have finally agreed on the deficiency bill, and we hope to be able to submit the report a little later. We could agree to the conference report even in executive session.

Mr. BARKLEY. My hope is that the executive session will not require more than a few minutes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I appreciate that.

Mr. BARKLEY. I insist on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Rear Adm. Joseph F. Farley, United States Coast Guard, to be Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, for a term of 4 years and to be an admiral in the United States Coast Guard, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Adrian R. Marron, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as manager, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and to continue during any assignment which is commensurate with the rank of commodore, or until reporting for other permanent duty;

Capt. Robert N. S. Baker, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as manager, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., and to continue during any assignment which is commensurate with the rank of commodore, or until reporting for other permanent duty;

Capt. Webster M. Thompson, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as manager, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., and to continue during any assignment which is commensurate with the rank of commodore, or until reporting for other permanent duty;

Capt. Andrew I. McKee, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as manager, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and to continue during any assignment which is commensurate with the rank of commodore, or until reporting for other permanent duty;

Capt. Lisle F. Small, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as manager, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., and to continue during any assignment which is commensurate with the rank of commodore, or until reporting for other permanent duty;

Capt. Joseph W. Fowler, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, United States naval shipyards, Hunter's Point, San Francisco, Calif., and to continue during any assignment which is commensurate with the rank of commodore, or until reporting for other permanent duty; and

Capt. George T. Paine, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, United States naval shipyards, Terminal Island (San Pedro), Calif., and to continue

during any assignment which is commensurate with the rank of commodore, or until reporting for other permanent duty.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. BILBO, from the Committee on Commerce:

Rear Adm. Joseph F. Farley, United States Coast Guard, to be Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, for a term of 4 years, and to be an admiral in the United States Coast Guard.

By Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Patents:

Leo P. McCann to be examiner in chief, Board of Appeals, United States Patent Office; and

Otto B. Roepke to be examiner in chief, Board of Appeals, United States Patent Office.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the executive calendar.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UNITED NATIONS—NOMINATION OF EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. to be Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, is this the nomination for the Security Council or for the General Assembly?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the calendar there are two nominations of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. The nomination which was read was the nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. to be representative of the United States of America to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am frank to admit that I find myself in a rather difficult situation in reference to the nomination of the Senator from Texas, Mr. Connally; Mr. Stettinius; the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Vandenberg; and Mrs. Roosevelt as American representatives to the United Nations Organization.

Each of these nominees represents a fine American. Mrs. Roosevelt is a lady who represents the qualities of American womanhood at their best. The Senator from Texas and the Senator from Michigan are two of the most luminant lights which this august body possesses, and whether I always appear to agree with their political views or not, I recognize their fine attributes as Americans and as outstanding men.

With respect to Mr. Stettinius, I should say that my opinion of him is on the record. I look askance at his connections, which I consider to be those associated with the rapidly declining system of special privilege—a kind of financial plutocracy which is no longer in tune with the age and which, in my opinion, no longer fits the best interests of the American people. Though I consider that Mr. Stettinius's connections would render him unsuited by training and inclination to the high office of Secretary of State or any other high office where his duties would have an immediate effect upon the material welfare of the people at large, my reservations do not extend to Mr. Stettinius himself as a man. Indeed, I consider him a very fine man and a very fine American. I quarrel only with the sort of thing he must be trained to represent, because of his associations with high finance and big business.

I am also on the record, Mr. President, in reference to the United Nations Organization. I am not against world organization and never have been. I am one of those who espoused it long before many others who voted for the United Nations Organization thought fit to do so. However, I voted against the United Nations Organization because I considered it to be, in plain English, "a phony" foisted on the American people through a total lack of consideration of the real issue and the real circumstances which all of the nations of the world must now face. I see no reason now to change my opinion. With the coming of the atom bomb it is clearer than ever that the United Nations Organization can have no function and will fail even more miserably than the old League of Nations failed. Though all of the countries have pledged themselves, aggression has not stopped. We see the Russians in eastern Europe. We watch the British shooting down the natives of Java, holding down Greece by force, and in other ways comporting themselves contrary to either the spirit or letter of the agreements made between us on which a world order was to be based.

These nations are not alone in their actions. All of us in one way or another appear to be guilty. It is perfectly apparent that there is no machinery contained in the United Nations Organization which can control such wicked and unlawful acts as these and that they will continue until real world organization is established, or at least real hemispheric organization along federated lines such as I proposed in a speech made on this floor a year ago.

I notice now that some of my esteemed colleagues have gone on record as demanding the junking of some of the founding principles of the United Nations Organization. They now say that the major principle of veto power by any big nation makes an absurdity of the entire United Nations Organization. I see that some of my illustrious colleagues have gone out for a world government power, which is quite a different thing from the present United Nations Organization.

The United Nations Organization can never be placed into operation. As it is, it will merely be an instrument by which the big imperial powers will maneuver to carry forth their policy of exploitation of those who cannot defend themselves against them. In the end it will mean a real contest for power between these big competing countries, in which we will find ourselves in the middle.

What I am desperately afraid of is that we have already chosen our side and that we are moving forward into World War III in consequence.

Everyone says that there cannot possibly be a World War III, but people are talking about it coming, nevertheless.

I look with the greatest sadness at the present policy of ours in declining to face the issue on certain moral as well as material grounds.

I repeat that the United Nations Organization cannot function. It is a square peg made to fit a round hole, and is a production of pure bunk, home-made chaff.

Its great weakness is that it lulls the American people and other peoples of the world into a false sense of security. I warn my colleagues in this great body that that security does not in effect exist and cannot exist through the machinery proposed through the founding of the United Nations Organization.

I therefore assume that in voting approval of the nomination of these four illustrious Americans I am merely voting a sort of an honorary bestowal on them in recognition of their qualities and stature as citizens of this Republic and that since the United Nations Organization can have no function neither can they.

Since they are notable Americans, I see no reason to withhold my own recognition of this fact, and, therefore, I vote approval, but I wish it specifically to be known that by this vote I do not render indirect approval of the United Nations Organization itself or of the monumental hypocrisy, being the pretense that it is capable of establishing a world order which will give the people of the United States the security and peace they long for.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, perhaps it is inappropriate for me to have anything to say about the personnel of the American delegation to the first and critical meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, since the President has named me as a part of it, and particularly since the distinguished Senator from North Dakota has been so generous in his personal references to me. But in the absence of the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, I am the only other Member of the Senate who is in a position to testify at first hand regarding the labors of former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., at the San Francisco Conference in connection with the great adventure in international peace and security in which it is here proposed by the President that he shall continue. Therefore, I think I owe it to the Senate to testify in respect to the pending nomination. In any event, Mr. President, I owe it to candor and to my very high regard for a great American whom I have seen tested, and who met the challenge of every test in this field of international contact.

There need be no speculation about the eligibility of Mr. Stettinius to sit in either the General Assembly or the Se-

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Federal Works Agency. "In recommending a reduction of $60,000 in the estimate of $360,000 for this /Administrator's/ office the committee has allowed a sum of $4,028 less than the current appropriation, taking into consideration the necessity for providing $38,263 additional for Pay Act increases under Public 106. In making this substantial reduction the committee reiterates its opposition to the financing on a large scale of a supervisory agency, the primary function of which is to coordinate activities of two highly efficient organizations which are to a marked degree able and self-sufficient and require little or no direction from a superagency."

2. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Passed with amendment H.R. 5135, to amend the AAAct so as to increase the penalty on over-quota tobacco and give the Secretary of Agriculture the right to reduce tobacco quotas for the 1946 crops (p. 226). Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's (Va.) amendment to reduce the over-quota tobacco penalty from 50% to 40% and to exempt flue-cured tobacco from penalty until 1947.

3. SUBSIDIES; SUGAR. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H.J. Res. 301, to amend Public Law 30, 79th Cong., so as to authorize payment of subsidies on the 1946 sugar crop (H.Rept.1486) (p. 243).

4. RESEARCH; FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. Discussed and passed over on objection H.R. 2115, to transfer fur-bearing animal activities to this Department (pp. 222-3).

5. RURAL REHABILITATION. Passed over on objection H. R. 2501, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (p. 224).

6. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. Discussed and passed over on objection H.R. 1118, to amend the Hatch Act so as to authorize CSC to decide penalties for the violation of this Act (pp. 223-4).

7. BOULDER CANYON PROJECT. Passed without amendment H.R. 4932, to amend the Boulder Canyon Project Act so as to provide for settlement of veterans on reclamation lands (pp. 225-6).

8. U.S.E.S. The Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4437, to provide for the return of public employment offices to State operation (H. Rept. 1487) (p. 243). The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill (p. 243).

9. CLAIMS. Passed over on objection H.R. 181, to provide for the adjustment of certain tort claims against the U.S. and to confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on the U.S. district courts (p. 222).

10. PRICE CONTROL; INFLATION. Rep. Patman, Tex., spoke favoring retention of price controls, discussed the dangers of inflation, and included OWMR Director Snyder's and other statements on the subject (pp. 236-40).

11. FARM PRICES. Rep. Rankin, Miss., stated that if farmers received a return for their labor comparable to the wages paid in industry, prices of cotton, corn, wheat, hogs, etc. would be exhorbitantly high (p. 221).

12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Rogers, Fla., criticized the system of surplus-property disposal (p. 218).

SENATE

13. F.E.P.C. Continued debate on S. 101, the FEPC bill (pp. 187-216). During the debate Sen. Wiley, Wis., questioned the advisability of the application of this bill to farm labor (p. 194).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 5203, by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce; to diminish unemployment; to establish a national policy for assuring continuing employment in a free competitive economy; and to protect the right to work. To Labor Committee. (p. 243.)

15. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. H. R. 5206, by Rep. Sparkman, Ala., to establish a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped and to define its duties. To Labor Committee. (p. 243.) Remarks of author (p. 220).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FOOD PRICES. Rep. Stevenson, Wis., inserted a tabulation of comparative food prices for 1939 and 1945 in LaCrosse, Wis. (p. A170).

17. PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., opposing the continuance of OPA and including an Omaha (Nebr.) Morning World-Herald editorial on the subject (pp. A155-6).

Rep. LeVevre, N.Y., inserted a National Retail Lumber Dealers' Assn. article claiming that OPA control of lumber prices is retarding the housing program (p. A174).

18. HOUSING. Rep. Rabin, N.Y., inserted F. D. Roosevelt Jr.'s radio address on the seriousness of the housing shortage (pp. A158-9).

19. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Reps. Gavin (Pa.) and Clason (Mass.) inserted an American Legion resolution and a letter urging an investigation of the surplus-property disposition to veterans (p. A162, A176).

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Jan. 23: H. Appropriation, agriculture bill(ex); H. Banking and Currency, Patman housing bill (Collett to testify); H. Rules, school-lunch program, independent offices appropriation bill, USES; Unofficial Committee on cotton; S. Atomic Energy; S. Education and Labor, minimum wages (ex.); S. Military Affairs, scientific research agency (ex.); Conference on full-employment bill.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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and not waiving any points of order, so as to preclude any foreign matters.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] stated that six Republicans and three Democrats voted to report this bill, which made me suspicious in what form the bill was reported. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] explained to the House that the bill has been so emasculated that really it will be of no value to the President to bring about legislation that will eliminate the discord between industry and the labor unions that industry is trying to destroy.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that when the bill will be considered on the floor progressives and the well-intended Democrats will amend it in such a way that the existing forced labor strikes, now going on, may be eliminated by removing the causes of friction, and so that these huge Wall Street-controlled industries will not feel they are greater and more powerful than government itself.

THE STRIKES AND THE AMERICAN FARMER

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the American people are not deceived by this wave of strikes and other attacks on free enterprise that have for their object forcing the Government to take over the manufacturing industries of America. I think it not inappropriate to rise at this time and say a few words in behalf of the forgotten man—the American farmer.

It has been agreed by all who understand it that the cotton farmer gets 1 cent an hour for his work for every cent a pound he receives for his lint cotton.

The 15-cent raise offered to workers in the steel plants would give them $1.29 an hour, on the average. The average steel worker is not any more intelligent than the average cotton farmer, or any more industrious. He works in the shade, sometimes sitting down, while the cotton farmer is plowing, hoeing, or picking cotton in the hot sun. If the cotton farmer received the same pay for his work—$1.29 an hour—cotton would be selling at $1.29 a pound.

If the wheat grower got the same amount for his work, in proportion, wheat would be between $5 and $7 a bushel.

If the corn farmer received the same amount in proportion for his work, the same price in proportion for his corn, corn would be $4 or $5 a bushel; hogs would be 50 to 60 cents a pound; and beef cattle would be bringing the same price.

Do not forget that this is an agricultural country, and it can never be controlled by a communistic set-up. Our form of government and our way of life are here to stay.

This is America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

A FIERCE AND AWFUL TIME

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, it may surprise some of my colleagues, but I do attend church quite regularly. However, it is not my purpose to advertise it, but to call attention to a hymn we sang from the Presbyterian hymnal last Sunday. This hymn was written in 1865. As I recall, the words of the first verse are as follows:

> We are living, we are dwelling
> In a fierce and awful time
> In an age on ages telling
> To be living is sublime.

I wonder what the author of this great hymn would say if he were living today. No doubt back in 1865 he felt that his day of warfare and trouble was quite awful. If he were living today it would be interesting to see what kind of a hymn he would write.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, there has been some discussion this morning as to what the Rules Committee will do in the way of a rule for the consideration of labor matters. We are grateful for the advice of Members at any time about any subject. As a member of the Rules Committee, I can speak only for myself as to what type of rule the Rules Committee will grant. I think the American people are tired of seeing Congress shadow-box with the labor situation. I, for one, do not propose to advocate any rule or any bill that has no other purpose than to deceive the American people into thinking we are doing something about the labor situation when we know we are not.

The bill which has been reported, as I understand it, has removed all semblance of teeth from it, and remains but a title, plus a few kind words. Personally, I shall not be in favor of a rule on any such measure and shall use my best efforts to get a rule that will permit this House, or the Members of the House who wish to do something about the situation, to vote on any strike legislation that they desire. I favor legislation that will definitely put an end to labor-union dictatorship.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has advocated what he believes to be an open rule respecting the anti-labor bill reported out by the Committee on Labor this morning. The gentleman from Virginia has not always advocated open rules. We can always judge the character of the rule the gentleman advocates by the type of labor bill on which a rule is being granted. Our memory is not so short that we have forgotten the kind of rule which was granted on the so-called Smith-Arends bill, a rule making in order what was out of order. Further, let this House beware of a similar rule for this bill which may be reported out by the Rules Committee under the guise of a so-called open rule. In other words, the gentleman from Virginia adjusts the rules to suit the purpose—one purpose, and one purpose alone, to carry out his antilabor schemes in the Congress of the United States.

The gentleman from Virginia made a very revealing remark last Thursday in reply to a question that I asked him. He referred to labor as a commodity. He said:

> The decision of the fact-finding board is that General Motors should pay so much money. I guess I am a little bit old-fashioned, but I was raised up in this country and my ancestors were, and we always went out and we bargained for what we wished to purchase. If the price suited us, we dealt, if not we did not. If we thought a thing was worth so much, we were willing to pay so much for it. If we thought it was not worth so much we were not willing to pay for it.

How revealing of utter contempt and disdain for the men and women who toil.

It just so happens that the days have gone far past in the United States when labor was considered a commodity. Workers are human beings contributing to the wealth and welfare of America and are entitled as a matter of right to a decent living. They have earned the right to organize and to strike to obtain it. They are not mere commodities to be purchased at a sale and at a price that General Motors, United States Steel, or the gentleman from Virginia are willing to pay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—TRANSMITTING A REPORT FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING CERTAIN PHASES OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Acting Secretary of State, showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, in connection with the foreign service retirement and disability system as required by section 26 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the foreign service of the United

Mr. RANKIN. I have no objection to the bill. My remarks were no "smear" of labor, but I was pointing out the latitude taken by the PAC racketeers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, and Mr. KEAN objected.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3243) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes," approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122–1124), is hereby amended as follows:

(A) By changing the colon preceding the proviso in section 3 to a period, by striking out the proviso in section 3, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following language:

"The Archivist shall impose such restrictions on the use or examination of records in his custody as appear to him to be necessary or desirable in the public interest: *Provided*, That whenever the head of any agency shall specify in writing restrictions on the use or examination of records being considered for transfer from his custody to that of the Archivist that appear to him to be necessary or desirable in the public interest, the Archivist shall impose such restrictions on such of the records as are transferred to his custody; and restrictions so imposed shall not be removed or relaxed by the Archivist without the concurrence in writing of the head of the agency from which the material shall have been transferred unless the existence of that agency shall have been terminated: *And provided further*, That restrictions on the use or examination of records in the custody of the Archivist heretofore imposed and now in force and effect under the terms of section 3 of the National Archives Act, approved June 19, 1934, shall continue in force and effect regardless of the expiration of the tenure of office of the official who imposed them but may be removed or relaxed by the Archivist with the concurrence in writing of the head of the agency from which the material has been transferred or by the Archivist alone if the existence of that agency shall have been terminated."

(B) By inserting after section 6 a new section as follows:

"SEC. 6a. Whenever any records the use of which is subject to statutory limitations and restrictions are transferred to the custody of the Archivist of the United States, permissive and restrictive statutory provisions with respect to the examination and use of such records applicable to the head of the agency having custody of them or to employees of that agency shall thereafter likewise be applicable to the Archivist of the United States and to the employees of the National Archives Establishment respectively."

(C) By inserting after section 8 a new section as follows:

"SEC. 8a. Any official of the United States Government who is authorized to make certifications or determinations on the basis of records in his custody is hereby authorized to make certifications or determinations on the basis of records that have been transferred by him or his predecessors to the custody of the Archivist of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE RETIRED LIST OF THE REGULAR NAVY AND COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 473) relating to pay and allowances of officers of the retired list of the Regular Navy and Coast Guard performing active duty in the rank of rear admiral.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That each officer of the retired list of the Regular Navy or Regular Coast Guard recalled to active duty in the rank of rear admiral, now or hereafter performing active duty in such rank, shall be paired with an officer of the active list in the manner hereinafter prescribed, when such duty is, or any other prior active duty in such rank performed after recall to active duty, shall have been performed outside the United States in time of war or national emergency. If the officer with whom such retired officer is so paired is, or shall become, entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half other than solely by virtue of the duty to which assigned, such retired officer shall likewise be entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half whenever performing active duty after (a) the date of this act or (b) the date he became eligible for pairing or (c) the date the officer with whom he is paired becomes entitled to such pay and allowances, whichever date is latest. Any retired officer after becoming entitled to such pay and allowances shall thereafter be entitled to retired pay when not in an active duty status, equal to 75 percent of such active-duty pay.

SEC. 2. The officer with whom the retired officer is paired under section 1 hereof shall be a line officer of the Regular Navy or Regular Coast Guard, as the case may be, of the rank of rear admiral, other than an officer who holds such rank solely by virtue of the duty to which assigned, and shall be the officer whose date of rank is nearest to the date such retired officer would have commenced active service in such rank if all his active service therein, including any such service prior to retirement, had been performed continuously in the period immediately preceding the date of such pairing.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That any officer of the retired list of the Navy or Coast Guard of the permanent grade or rank of rear admiral who is entitled to the pay of the lower half of that grade and who is, has been, or may be recalled to active duty and who in time of war or other national emergency served, serves, or may serve satisfactorily on active duty for a period of 2 years or more in the grade or rank of rear admiral or in a higher grade, shall be entitled when on active duty to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half unless he is entitled under other provisions of law to higher pay and allowances, and he shall be entitled when on inactive duty to retired pay equal to 75 percent of the pay of a rear admiral of the upper half unless he is entitled under other provisions of law to higher retired pay or allowances: *Provided*, That no back pay or allowances shall be held to have accrued under this act prior to the date of its approval."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2501) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

ALASKA REVENUE BONDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3580) to authorize municipalities and public-utility districts in the Territory of Alaska to issue revenue bonds for public-works purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That municipal corporations and public utility districts in the Territory of Alaska, acting by and through their governing bodies, are hereby authorized without other authority than is herein contained to construct, reconstruct, improve, extend, better, repair, equip, or acquire public works of permanent character which may be operated upon a revenue-producing basis, and, upon majority vote of the qualified voters in such municipal corporation or public utility district, to issue bonds for such purposes payable solely from unpledged revenue of the public works for which such bonds are issued, including future additions and improvements. Such public works shall include but not be limited to water facilities, sewers and sewage-disposal facilities, heating plants and distribution facilities, gas plants and distribution facilities, electric power and light plants, and distribution facilities.

SEC. 2. Bonds issued under this act shall bear such date or dates, may be in such denominations, may mature in such amounts and at such time or times, may be payable at such place or places, may be sold at either public or private sale, may be redeemable (either with or without premium) or nonredeemable, may carry such registration privileges, and may be executed by such officers and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the governing body. In case any of the officers whose signatures appear on the bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officers before delivery of such bonds, such signatures, whether manual or facsimile shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such officers had remained in office until such delivery. The bonds so issued shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the governing body, not to exceed, however, 6 percent per annum, payable annually or semiannually, and shall be sold for not less than the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest.

SEC. 3. Bonds issued hereunder or the proceedings of the governing body authorizing their issuance may contain such covenants as the governing body deems advisable concerning the rates or fees to be charged for services rendered by the public works, the revenue of which is pledged to the payment of such bonds; the deposit and use of the revenue of such public works; the issuance of additional bonds payable from revenue of such public works; and the rights of the bondholders in case of default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the bonds, including the appointment of a receiver to operate such public works.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are repealed to the extent of such

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79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1684

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 2115

MARCH 7, 1946.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 544]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 544, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

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House Calendar No. 315

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 544

[Report No. 1684]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1946

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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RESOLUTION

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 315

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 544

[Report No. 1684]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 2115, a bill relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

By Mr. SABATH

MARCH 7, 1946

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mar.
20

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-2nd, No. 49
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 21, 1946, for actions of Wednesday, March 20, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill transferring Interior's fur-bearing animal research to this Department. House sent to conference 2nd urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Sen. Murray inserted Secretary Anderson's letter urging that the Pace bill to include farm labor in parity index not be made rider on minimum-wage bill. Rep. Brooks reviewed sugar situation and commended Secretary Anderson for his work.

HOUSE

1. FUR-BEARING ANIMAL RESEARCH. Passed with amendments H. R. 2115, to transfer to this Department Interior's fur-bearing animal research (pp. 2520-7).

2. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Cannon, Ludlow, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson of Okla., Taber, Wigglesworth, and Dirksen were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5671 (p. 2527). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 1[illegible]

3. SUGAR SHORTAGE. Rep. Brooks, La., discussed the sugar situation, gave reasons for the shortage, and commended Secretary Anderson for his work in this Department (pp. 2527-9).

4. LABOR STANDARDS. Rep. Horan, Wash., pointed out the problems of establishing minimum wage levels in agriculture and related industries and inserted a Yakima Valley Traffic and Credit Association letter urging that exceptions in the minimum-wage structure be made for the harvesting and packing of fresh fruits (pp. 2529-32).

5. RFC REPORTS. Received RFC reports for October, 1945, and for the period from Feb., 1932 to Sept., 1945 inclusive (p. 2532).

6. RESEARCH; RURAL REHABILITATION; FARM TENANCY. It is understood that the Military Affairs Committee has ordered reported without amendment S. 1850, to establish a National Science Foundation and that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee has ordered reported with amendment S. 1507, to provide basic legislation for the rural rehabilitation program and adapt the loan provisions of

the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to the needs of veterans and low income farmers.

SENATE

7. LABOR STANDARDS; PARITY INDEX. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted the Secretary's letter urging that the Pace bill to include farm labor in the parity index not be made a rider on the minimum wage bill (pp. 2512-3).

8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Sen. Myers, Pa., submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to this bill, H. R. 5605. The amendment would increase the appropriation item, forest and range management investigations, by $75,000 (p. 2504).

9. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Gen. Edmund B. Gregory to be War Assets Administrator (p. 2514).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE. S. 1967 by Sen. Tydings, Md., and H.R. 5828 by Rep. Bell, Mo., to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands. To Territories and Insular Affairs Committees. (pp. 2504, 2532.)

11. RETIREMENT. H. R. 5831, by Rep. Miller, Calif., to include the heads of executive departments and independent agencies within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act, 1930. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2532.)

12. BANKING AND CURRENCY. S. Res. 242, by Sen. Downey, Calif., to authorize the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the circumstances under which Federal agencies may grant or decline banking charters, and to investigate the Federal banking laws (p. 2504.) To Banking and Currency Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Washington News article entitled "What's Wrong with OPA" (pp. A1593-4).

14. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Wasielewski, Wis., inserted a U. S. Maritime Commission letter favoring this project (pp. A1594-5).

15. MINIMUM WAGE. Rep. Hook, Mich., inserted a constituent's letter supporting the minimum wage bill (pp. A1603-4).

16. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Vursell, Ill,, inserted a National Farmers Guild letter pointing out the obstacles to full food production and a resolution favoring the discontinuance of price control (p. A1606).

17. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted the National Farmers Union statement outlining a national economic policy for agriculture (pp. A1611-3).

18. RECLAMATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Stewart, Okla., inserted an Atoka (Okla.) Lions' Club resolution opposing the building of the Boswell (Okla.) Dam under the present plan because it will inundate Red River Valley farm lands (pp. A1622-3).

In those earlier times I had to fight that alliance and that viewpoint from the outside. I am glad that I can now do it here where the decisions are to be made.

I am for a strong world organization and a powerful America to help make that organization function. I am for helping England to get back on her feet so that we can have free exchange of goods, services, and ideas, with a consequent promotion of prosperity—the only really effective way to fight communism, which breeds on poverty and discontent. I would like to have Henry Wallace know that.

Let those who take a different view read again the prewar debates on these same subjects and ask themselves whether they wish to be lined up with the same forces which almost succeeded in making our country helpless and without any allies when the blow fell at Pearl Harbor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LATHAM addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Service Stripe.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances; in one to include an article from the Milwaukee Journal, in another an editorial from the Washington News, in another an editorial from the Washington Evening Star, and in the fourth instance to include some testimony made before a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate on the St. Lawrence seaway.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

GIFT-LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I have heard much about being friendly to Great Britain. I want to be Great Britain's friend. I have no reason to be against Great Britain. But I want to say, first, last, and all the time, that I want to be for America. America first, with me.

When the time comes that we say we are going to make a loan of $3,750,000,000 to Great Britain, when we know that that loan is going to be a gift, if we are going to be honest about it, we ought to have enough manhood to stand here and say we are going to give them $3,750,000,000. If you make a man a loan once and he does not repay it, he may come back and ask you for another loan. If you grant that loan the second time and he does not pay it, what are you going to do when he comes for a third loan? You are going to say "No." That is what I say to Great Britain now.

Great Britain can make a loan through the regular banking connections of the two Governments. She can put up collateral for the loan and you know it then will be paid as the usual bank loans are paid. She does not want that. Great Britain wants a gift. We have no money to give away. Our taxpayers now have more of a burden than they can stand. We only wreck our own country to help Great Britain with this gift. We cannot afford that; we cannot make the gift, as a Government, without jeopardizing our own stability. This we, as a Nation, should not do. I will not be one to wreck America for any country in the world.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Un-American Activities has given us some statistics today from the record of the State Department. I do not believe we could have 400 Communists in that organization. I do not believe in advertising this party and adding to their strength. I want to say that those members at least are not dues-paying members and no acclaimed Communists. They may at some time have expressed a belief in the interest of the common people. However, I object to the further advertising of the Communist Party on this floor.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR VETERANS

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1821) to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide additional temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, with House amendments, insist on the amendments of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. LANHAM, Mr. BELL, Mr. BOYKIN, Mr. MCGREGOR, and Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania.

THANKS OF CONGRESS AND MEDALS TO GENERAL MARSHALL AND ADMIRAL KING

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 243, tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George C. Marshall, and the members of the Army of the United States who have fought under his direction during the wars; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States of America, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert "That the thanks of the Congress are hereby tendered to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall for his distinguished leadership, as Chief of Staff of the Army and as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations, in planning the expansion, equipment, training, and deployment of the great Army of the United States and in formulating and executing the global strategy that led to victory in World War II; and to the members of the Army of the United States who served under his direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

"SEC. 2. That the thanks of the Congress are hereby tendered to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King for his distinguished leadership, as commander in chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations and as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations, in planning the expansion, equipment, training, and operation of the United States Navy and in formulating and executing the global strategy that led to victory in World War II; and to the members of the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Coast Guard and to the members of the Reserve Forces who served under his direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

"SEC. 3. The President of the United States is requested to cause gold medals to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, in General Marshall's and Admiral King's honor. When the medals have been prepared, the President is requested to present them to General Marshall and Admiral King, together with a copy of this joint resolution engrossed on parchment, in the name of the people of the United States.

"SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction; and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States."

Mr. MAY (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendment be dispensed with. I will make an explanation of just what the Senate amendment does and I am confident there will be no objection.

The only thing the Senate amendment does is to include in the provisions of the House joint resolution the Admiral of the Fleet, Ernest J. King, under the same terms and conditions as General Marshall. In other words, this resolution tenders the thanks of Congress and the American people to General George C. Marshall, General of the Armies and Chief of Staff during the war, and awards a medal to him in the name of the people of the United States, and through him as the General of the Armies and the Chief of Staff, to the men under him. The Senate amendment does the same thing with regard to Admiral King and the brave men of the Navy who served under him. Surely no one would grant to the leader of the Army, genuinely entitled thereto, and to his men, such deserved recognition, and withhold the same honors from the leaders and men of the other service like recognition.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this action agreeable to the other members of the Military Affairs Committee?

Mr. MAY. Yes; it is. I have consulted with them.

Mr. ARENDS. Yes; it is.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, my only objection is that they did not include a Congressional Medal of Honor to the greatest general of this war, George S. Patton.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE SOVIET RADIO STATION IN THE PENTAGON BUILDING

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I read in the newspaper a statement that the Soviet radio station in the Pentagon Building has been granted a 3 months' extension of life. This is a three-band transmitter which transmits thousands and thousands of coded words between Washington and Moscow. Although the war is over, Under Secretary Acheson is said to have insisted upon this, notwithstanding there has been heavy opposition in the War Department to the continuance of its operation.

It seems to me the operation of this station requires a thorough investigation on the part of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It is about time we found out whether those who are looking after our foreign affairs have their first loyalty to the interests of the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to correct the statement of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GALLAGHER].

The gentleman from Michigan, who was criticized by the gentleman from Minnesota, at no time said that the Committee on Un-American Activities had stated there were 450 Communists in the State Department. What the gentleman from Michigan did say was that 450 agents of the State Department had called upon the office of the Committee on Un-American Activities in order to look into our files for one purpose or another. The gentleman from Michigan all the way through his remarks was stating that various agents of the Government had called upon the Committee on Un-American Activities to look into the files for the period from February 5, 1945, to date.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the American Legion.

Mr. BLACKNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the State Journal of Lansing, Mich.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address he is to deliver over WMAL tonight answering attacks on the Committee on Un-American Activities.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

MEDALS OF HONOR

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago the House passed a bill authorizing medals of honor to be struck for that great leader of the American forces in the recent war, Gen. George C. Marshall, which I heartily approve.

Last June I introduced bills to authorize special medals of honor for Generals Pershing, Eisenhower, and MacArthur. These bills have been before the Military Affairs Committee since that time but I have been unable to get any action except that I received a letter from the chairman of the subcommittee considering the bills stating that it was not the policy of the Military Affairs Committee to pass on matters of that kind; however, since the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs is present and has presented the bill which was just enacted into law, I desire to ask that reconsideration be given to my bills which have been introduced because all of the other countries of the world have given Generals Pershing, Eisenhower, and MacArthur all of the honors of their country, I think they also are entitled to the highest honors that this country can bestow upon them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HARRIS DICKSON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the relentless messenger that never tires and never wearies has again knocked upon the door of an outstanding American and a distinguished citizen of Mississippi. Harris Dickson, the noted author has been called to his eternal reward. He passed away at his house in Vicksburg, on last Sunday at the age of 77.

Many of you will remember Harris Dickson as the creator of Old Reliable in the Saturday Evening Post a few decades ago.

It has been said that Joel Chandler Harris, of Georgia, the creator of Uncle Remus, was the greatest folklore philosopher since Aesop.

We all knew and loved Irvin Cobb, of Kentucky, the creator of Judge Priest.

In their class was Harris Dickson, the creator of Old Reliable through whom he did more to present to the world the virtues, vices, and natural characteristics of the average Negro of the South than any other man of this generation.

We bid him farewell in his own immortal lines:

Its faith in the strength of the men who do,
And in the skill of the men who say—
That gives hope to each that all will reach
Home safely at the end of the day.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 544 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall

rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on I shall yield 30 minutes to my colleague from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, this is not a very important bill to many Members; nevertheless it is an important one to certain sections of the country.

House Resolution 544 makes in order consideration of a bill, H. R. 2115, introduced by the hard-working gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER]. It provides for 1 hour of general debate and then the bill will be read under the 5-minute rule, at which time any germane amendments will be in order. The agricultural interests are all in favor of this bill which provides for transferring power and jurisdiction relative to fur-bearing animals from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture; not fur-flying but fur-bearing animals.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MAY. I am very happy to have the distinguished gentleman of the Committee on Rules allude to our colleague, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], as being a very hard-working man. I would like to add that he is a very able and capable Representative of his district; that he is not only a hard-working man, but he is diligent and eternally on the job on behalf of his constituents.

Mr. SABATH. I did intend to say that, but the gentleman from Kentucky said it much better than I possibly could. He is all that the gentleman says he is, and I know that he is beloved and appreciated by all of us here for the splendid service which he is rendering to the country. Not only has he appeared before the Committee on Rules urging and pleading for the passage of this legislation, but the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] has also appeared in favor of the rule and the passage of the bill.

Many of us do not know much about fur-bearing animals, but this is a new industry in this country, and I think it should receive all the cooperation and aid that we can give it. I concede that I do not know about all the fur-bearing animals that are described, and the authority for that will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. I am familiar with the value of hares, and I suggest to those gentlemen and others that they should immediately breed more hares because of the value not only of the meat, but of the skin. Consequently, I congratulate those who are interested and who I hope will bring about a situation that will improve the breed and also the quantity and quality of these rabbits or hares. I know that in many sections of the world hare meat is a specialty and is recognized as the finest meat, even preferable to the finest lamb or young goat meat. So I feel that this legislation, though it may appear to be of no great importance to many of us, will be of real benefit to the entire Nation, because it may be the medium which will overcome the shortage of meat within a few years; a shortage from which we have been suffering at times.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

If I may be permitted to make an observation I will do so. Yesterday the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] criticized the former Vice President, the present Secretary of Commerce. Personally, I think Mr. Wallace is a splendid gentleman, an honorable, honest, and sincere man. Though I have the utmost confidence in him, I cannot quite agree with all that he has proposed, because I think the course he suggested will not be necessary. The gentlemen he has criticized I know are Democrats and will again join with the party which should be dear to them, because they were elected on the Democratic ticket and by right should cooperate with the party of which they are members to bring about that unity and cooperation which will be helpful to them as well as to the entire Nation.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Why, of course I shall.

Mr. COX. I think the gentleman from Mississippi has been wasting a good deal of ammunition, for when I go out hunting I never cock my gun at a sparrow. As for myself, I would pay absolutely no attention to the speech of a dunce like Mr. Wallace.

Mr. SABATH. That remark is unfair. Surely he is not a dunce and any man who takes him for one aims badly. I know the gentleman from Georgia is a good huntsman and goes gunning very often. He may be capable of bringing down a lot of game; but none will be as big and brave as that he has just shot at; and not all of his aiming and sniping can bring this game down. But I hope that he and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and others will forget that statement of the Secretary of Commerce, and not give others the opportunity to criticize and call attention to what he referred to as a "coalition." May I not urge, and I do urge, most sincerely, that we forget our differences and cooperate more harmoniously as the party entrusted by the American people with guidance of our national destinies in this hour of supreme responsibility for the world's future; and let us strive for world-wide peace, which, however, must require peace at home.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not speaking in order on this resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. SABATH. I feel that all these fur-bearing animals that are provided for include perhaps many other animals that are not included in the bill. And, of course, Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the educational possibilities—it is well known that rabbits multiply rapidly. I do not know whether the gentleman from Illinois is familiar with all of the many fur-bearing animals we have in this country because they do not seem to be designated specifically. Of course, there are a great many of them. Some of them are dangerous and many of them are not fur-bearing animals. But they are not included in this bill so I would not delude the Membership on that score.

In conclusion, may I say that this legislation is not aimed at giving any additional great power to the Secretary of Agriculture who is a capable and able gentleman who will I know assume the addditional duties in a manner satisfactory to the gentleman from Utah, the gentleman from California, and all others interested in helping the development of an industry which I know will benefit the country.

With that statement, Mr. Speaker, I conclude my discussion of the rule, having confined my remarks, as I always do, to the rule which is before the House for consideration, though I cannot resist the temptation at times to deviate from the subject under discussion to enlighten the House on matters which I believe are timely and of importance.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time and now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to the adoption of the rule on this side of the aisle.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2115, with Mr. OUTLAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple matter. I regret that we have been compelled to take up the time of the House on this bill. We endeavored to have the bill passed by unanimous consent but were unable to do so, and this is the only method that we can pursue. This bill proposes to do two things, and two things only. First, it defines and declares certain fur-bearing animals as domestic animals and declares that the raising of such animals constitutes a farming and agricultural pursuit. Secondly, all the functions of the Department of the Interior with relation to the raising of such fur-bearing animals are transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

As the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] stated, perhaps this is not such an important bill, but it has more importance than many Members may realize. The raising of domestic fur-bearing animals and rabbits is practiced in every State of the Union, and in some

States it is a major agricultural pursuit. Such States, for instance, as Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. There should be no opposition to this bill. It comes from our committee with a unanimous report. It simply provides for the two things I have mentioned. I do not know that there is any opposition to the bill.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. I have been receiving quite a number of letters from people in my district who raise rabbits. All of their letters express the desire for a higher tariff rate on the importation of competitive articles from other countries. This bill does not touch that in any way, does it?

Mr. GRANGER. No, it does not, except indirectly. I think the gentleman is talking about Angora rabbit wool?

Mr. VURSELL. Yes.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, this bill would have the effect of declaring that kind of a rabbit or the raising of that kind of a rabbit to be an agricultural pursuit. It would help in that direction, because it would have a standing with some department and would be an agricultural pursuit.

Mr. VURSELL. Because of your interest in this matter, I thought you would know if there is any other bill pending before the House or any committee now that has been introduced for the purpose of raising the tariff on rabbit wool. Frankly, I ask that question for the purpose of securing information.

Mr. GRANGER. I will say I have had some inquiries similar to that which the gentleman has received. There is a bill that was offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] that would do what the gentleman is asking about.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. Has there been any criticism of the way Mr. Ickes or some of his subordinates conducted the Department of the Interior with reference to these fur-bearing animals? Is that the reason for the transfer?

Mr. GRANGER. No. I have heard no complaint whatsoever.

The House will remember, of course, that prior to the departmental reorganization that was effected several years ago this agency was in Agriculture. Under the reorganization program it was transferred to Interior, and it has been there ever since. Even so, the people who are administering this act think it could be administered just as well in the Department of Agriculture. At the same time, they are satisfied with it where it is in the Interior.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I think this is a very commendable piece of legislation, and it will have my unqualified support. I am wondering why, in enumerating the list of fur-bearing animals, the beaver were left out?

Mr. GRANGER. This bill is confined solely to domestic fur-bearing animals in captivity. The beaver is a wild animal.

Mr. WHITE. It would be very easy to go into the business of raising beaver. I notice you have muskrats in here, and they have practically the same habits.

Mr. GRANGER. They are entirely different.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

The beaver is in an entirely different field. This bill does not contemplate going into the field of wildlife whatsoever. We want to take domestic animals that are in captivity, that are farming activities, and put them in the Department of Agriculture, and leave wildlife and fish and deer exactly where they are.

Mr. WHITE. I am in favor of the gentleman's position, but I cannot distinguish between beaver and muskrats, when you talk about wildlife. If one can be domesticated, why not the other?

Mr. GRANGER. Well, beaver are not. Muskrats are. They are real farming, as any other farming activity is carried on.

Mr. WHITE. Would the gentleman be willing to accept an amendment to include beaver, to be left discretionary with the individual, of course?

Mr. GRANGER. No; I would object to that.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to point out that the language of the bill mentions specifically certain fur-bearing animals, and says, "all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes." In other words, the criterion that the bill sets up is the question of whether the animals are raised in captivity.

Mr. GRANGER. As far as I know beaver have not been raised in captivity.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I want the gentleman to know that I appreciate the great amount of work he has put in on this particular measure. I believe it is an important measure. I rose to my feet to bring out what the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] has stated, that I believe the answer to the question raised by the gentleman from Idaho is found right in the bill as written.

Mr. WHITE. I may say to the gentleman and to the House that State game wardens are profiting by going in on private land, trapping the beaver, and making a regular business out of it. I do not know why the farmer who pays taxes on his land and supports the place should not be permitted to raise some beaver if he wants to keep them in captivity.

Mr. GRANGER. There is nothing to prohibit anyone from doing that very thing if they want to under this bill if they are raised in captivity and are domestic animals. That is very clear.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. I want to emphasize what the gentleman has already said and what was so well stated by the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]. I believe the statements of these two gentlemen answer completely the objection that has been made by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE], in that the bill reads "and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity."

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. If the beaver in which the gentleman from Idaho is interested are raised in captivity as these other fur-bearing animals are, then they certainly come within the provisions of the bill.

This bill which is now before the House has real merit in its effort to establish a new and rapidly growing industry. The raising of domestic rabbits for the production of fur and as a highly nutritious meat has become an important branch of American agriculture. The producers of rabbits are farmers, like poultry farmers and other producers of livestock. Therefore it naturally belongs in the Department of Agriculture.

It is an industry rapidly increasing in importance in the district I represent as well as in many other parts of the country.

I hope the bill will have the favorable support of the House.

Mr. GRANGER. I think the bill entirely covers that. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ALMOND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. ALMOND. I am heartily in favor of the bill, but I wish to be sure I understand one portion of it. As I understand, this does not involve the creation of any separate bureau or agency to administer the functions of the bill, nor does it involve any appropriation.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman is correct; it does not create any additional agency or require any further appropriation; in fact, the committee went to the extent of ascertaining from the Department of Agriculture what their practice would be if this legislation were passed. We were given the assurance, and I think rightly so, that the activity simply would be taken over and it would not cause the creation of any new bureau or require any additional appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. GILLIE. I believe this is a rather important bill. The people in my district are very vitally interested in this transfer because we have one of the largest fur-bearing industries in my district. We are particularly interested in rabbits. We have a great many growers there. Some of them have as many as 100 or 150 hutches of various kinds of rabbit.

I wish to support this bill, and my folks back home are very much interested in this bill. Inasmuch as it will not require any extra money or further appropriation to make this transfer I am heartily in favor of having this bill passed just as it is.

Mr. GRANGER. I thank the gentleman and I hope the Committee will pass the bill without much debate.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], author of this bill, has made a very able presentation of the material body of this bill and has clearly stated its provisions. I cannot see why there should be any objection to this measure, because of the rapid growth of this industry in the past few years.

Mr. Chairman, something has been said about rabbits. There was testimony presented before our committee that last year in one county alone in California there were produced $6,000,000 worth of rabbits. That has become a great food industry, therefore it belongs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

There has also been mentioned the production of Angora rabbits because of the wool, which is like the wool of the Angora goat, for which there is quite a market in this country. May I say to those gentlemen who have referred to some kind of a tariff, that there should be some protection for these growers, and I agree with them, but this is not the time or place upon which we should attach any such tariff measure.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, one of the reasons for this bill being before us this morning has not been mentioned as yet. That is the small-farm or truck-garden owner in many places throughout this Nation has gone into the production of rabbits not only for fur but for food. What we had in mind was to transfer this activity back to the Department of Agriculture so that these folks who need information as to the way to feed and care for these fur-bearing animals can get the information through the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I do not represent the city of Denver, in Colorado. That is District No. 1. However, my district does completely surround the city of Denver, coming up to the city limits of Denver on all four sides. It is probably the only congressional district in the United States completely surrounded by another congressional district. I get hundreds and hundreds of letters every spring, some throughout the year, inquiring as to how to care for and make money out of these rabbit hutches. The Department, in my opinion, has issued very fine bulletins on this subject, which gives some very excellent information on how to feed and how to care for rabbits.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HENRY. Is it not true also that most all of the people raising fur-bearing animals in this country favor the legislation that we are attempting to pass here today?

Mr. HILL. That is exactly right. Those folks who are producing fur are in favor of this bill. Mr. Chairman, let me add further that we are going to have a considerable number of boys return from this war, many of whom cannot do the active, hard work necessary to take care of a poultry ranch. However, in many instances they could take care of rabbit hutches.

I would like to impress upon the Members of the House this morning that it is important this little change be made so that these veterans may get the necessary information from the Department of Agriculture in connection with the care of these animals. We have in my State fur-bearing ranches at this time producing fox and other fur-bearing animals, and, in answer to the gentleman from Idaho, who referred to beaver, may I say that our State fish and wildlife organization is now promoting plans to start experimental farms in connection with the production of beaver fur. This bill would classify those under domestic fur-bearing animals.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. It is the intention, as I understand it, to make this bill apply to all kinds and types of fur-bearing animals which are mentioned and which are raised in captivity for fur and other purposes?

Mr. HILL. As I understand this bill, as soon as you take over a fur-bearing animal and raise him in captivity, then he immediately comes under this bill. In other words, as soon as we begin to grow and produce them in captivity they come under this bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. Under the provisions of the bill as written I do not believe the gentleman is going to attain just that result.

Mr. HILL. What change would the gentleman suggest?

Mr. SPRINGER. For instance, in lines 6, 7, and 8 it provides that:

> For, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals——

I think the comma ought to come out, and it ought to be replaced following the word "animals." Then those particular animals will apply to those in captivity for breeding and other purposes, and I think then you will accomplish the purpose you intend.

Mr. HILL. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the legislative intent should be very clear that it is the purpose of this bill to transfer to the Department of Agriculture and to designate as domestic animals only those animals which are raised under domestic conditions on a farm by a farmer, and that the criterion to be established is the circumstance under which the animal is raised rather than the type of animal that it is.

Mr. HILL. That is entirely correct. I am sure that the gentleman in charge of the bill would have no objection to an amendment which would satisfy those who question what this section means.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Of course, I am in favor of this bill, but I want to express the hope that the passage of this bill will not be an incentive to the organization of a number of these silver-fox farms or rabbit farms, or what have you, for the simple reason that the raising of silver foxes a few years ago developed into one of the worst rackets in the country. There were a number of them in my district. Corporations were organized; stock was sold. For instance, the man who owned the stock would own a pair of silver foxes, and then he was to receive a certain part of the increase as well as the proceeds thereof. This bill is intended to help the honest-to-God farmer who wants to raise these animals, but it should not be made an incentive for racketeering companies to prey upon the people, especially the veterans, in selling them stock in fur-bearing farms.

Mr. HILL. I think the gentleman from Michigan. I might say this, that some good has come out of what the gentleman complains of. At our State agricultural college we have a department that conducts experiments and has been doing work on fox fur farming for years, and some fine results have been obtained.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I understand some of the producers of Angora rabbit wool have expressed a preference that this industry stay under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior. Of course, this is a new industry and is developing rapidly and is a line of endeavor that is attracting many of the returning servicemen and I think it should have every protection possible. It is an infant industry in every sense of the word and should have protection against foreign competition.

Mr. HILL. I would say this to the gentleman from Colorado that this Angora rabbit wool raising industry is just in its infancy. In my home town of Fort Collins we have a man who has been spending most of his time in introducing and working with the boys and girls in that part of Colorado in promoting the Angora rabbit wool activity. They are doing quite well and feel their opportunities in this field are growing rapidly.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Contrary to what the gentleman from Colorado was stating to the gentleman, the mail I have received on this Angora-rabbit wool proposition is that the growers want this activity transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. I think the gentleman is mistaken on that.

Mr. HILL. I think the gentleman from Utah is entirely correct. The letters I have had from the Angora people are along this line. They are afraid that after the war is over we are liable to have the Japanese going back into the producing of this Angora wool. They had a corner on it for many years. The producers seem to think that if we could get a little tariff for their protection we might be able really to develop an Angora-rabbit wool production activity in this country that would really be quite an industry.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, the matter of the tariff does not enter into this legislation at all.

Mr. HILL. No; nor could it be a part of it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I say that my own mail, which is rather heavy from the producers of Angora wool, has been universally in favor of this transfer. It seems to me quite apparent that from the point of view of the interest of the producers of a so-called agricultural commodity of that kind their best interest lies in their being in the Department of Agriculture and having their product considered an agricultural product.

Mr. HILL. The gentleman from California is entirely correct, because even in this angora rabbit wool production the rabbit itself is a real food prouct after the wool has been plucked from the rabbit.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. They have the benefit here of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. Will they not also have the benefit of the lending agencies such as the Production Credit Associations? Is not that somewhat the motive behind it?

Mr. HILL. The rabbit industry is so small and so inconsequential from the standpoint of borrowing money that most of these boys and girls and the veterans who wish to get into the rabbit business do not need to borrow any money from anyone.

In closing, may I say that I am supporting this measure 100 percent. I hope no one objects to it. We do not need to consider the matter further. This activity should have been kept in the Department of Agriculture in the first instance. I hope everyone will support this measure.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I was in part responsible for preventing this bill being considered on the Consent Calendar. My objection to the bill is that we have passed a reorganization act giving the President power to reorganize the executive branch of the Government. It is a good act. It is the best act of its kind we ever passed. I can qualify as a competent witness because I have been on every reorganization commitee in this House for the last 18 years.

Yesterday we passed a bill setting up an agency having to do with loans and credits to farmers, the service rendered to those engaged in agriculture. There was not a line in that bill that provided anything the President could not do under the powers we granted him in the reorganization act. There is not a line in this bill that the President cannot do under the powers we gave him in the reorganization act.

The Biological Survey was at one time in the Department of Agriculture, until the Fish and Wildlife Service was created in the Department of the Interior. At the last hearing we held before the Committee on Conservation of Wildlife, of which I am a member, it developed that there are seven agencies of the Government performing functions that properly belong to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Biological Survey, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, is the one that is rendering service in connection with this industry. I know it is growing. I know just as well as you do that this industry is expanding, and it should expand. But I think we should let the President of the United States reorganize his own branch of Government now that we have given him the power, and not be passing legislation of this character.

In response to the gentleman from Colorado, let me say that I receive just as much mail as he does from people desiring information in reference to raising fur-bearing animals, including rabbits.

I do not have the least trouble in securing the literature desired from the Fish and Wildlife Service. It takes a little longer now because the office is temporarily located in Chicago, but when it was located here you could get that literature in 24 hours or 48 hours at the most. I see no reason for the passage of legislation of this kind, when the President has the power to put the agencies where he wants to put them. He can put it in the Department of Agriculture if he desires. I maintain that, although these animals are raised on the farms, there is no reason why the Fish and Wildlife Service cannot give the people the information. The fact of the matter is that you will either set up a biological survey in the Department of Agriculture to handle this matter or the Department of Agriculture will have the Fish and Wildlife agency service this department.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, the gentleman knows that this bill would not in any way interfere with the reorganization program of the President. If this procedure is wrong, the President has ample opportunity to correct it before it becomes law and he has the authority to reorganize the departments even if this bill does become law. The gentleman mentioned that there was not anything that the President could not do. Here is something that the President cannot do. On page 2, line 1, after the enumeration of these fur-bearing animals, the bill states that the Congress of the United States declares the raising of them to be an agricultural pursuit. The President cannot do that.

Mr. COCHRAN. What difference does it make if they are declared to be agricultural pursuit or some other kind of pursuit? That is not going to have anything to do with the price or the raising of the animals.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. HENRY. If this is good legislation, what is the difference if we pass it as we are attempting to do here or wait for the President to act?

Mr. COCHRAN. Why do you not give the President the time to act; and if he does not act, then consider the bill?

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ALMOND].

Mr. ALMOND. Mr. Chairman, I have studied the report on this bill and have studied the bill very carefully. It seems to me to be a very salutary piece of legislation. It calls for no appropriation and creates no new department or bureau, but merely transfers jurisdiction of this work from the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture in order that this growing and important industry may have the benefit of the splendid facilities that the Department of Agriculture now has to administer to its sound and progressive growth. I cannot understand why it has been referred to as a minor piece of legislation. I think it is vital legislation. One important matter that suggests itself to my mind specifically is with reference to the prevalence of the disease among wild rabbits in the South known as tularemia. The wild or game rabbit will soon be extinct. The husbandry of domestic rabbits is growing rapidly to be a very vital and important industry in this country. It will open up new avenues of opportunity and sources of income for the assistance of many people who can raise rabbits on their farms. The Department of Agriculture has facilities with reference to the propagation of these animals as well as information to help people raise them in a healthy condition. This is a great industry and can be put on a high level. I think the legislation is important and I hope it passes.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMOND. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. I have received a large number of communications from veterans who desire to engage in this business. I am certain the gentleman

from Virginia has also received a number of communications on that subject.

Mr. ALMOND. That is true.

Mr. SPRINGER. This measure merely transfers this from the Wildlife Division of the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. ALMOND. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think that would be a very wholesome act in respect to the administration of this particular business.

Mr. ALMOND. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ALMOND] has again expired.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES].

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to prolong the discussion of this legislation. The thing I cannot understand is why it should be necessary to discuss the matter at all. It seems apparent on its face, certainly it is apparent to any person who has any acquantance at all with the raising of fur-bearing animals, that it is an agricultural activity, and therefore the only proper, sane, and sound place for it to be is in the Department of Agriculture.

Statements have been made to the effect that it is an infant industry. Certainly it is an infant industry, but it has already reached proportions where in some sections it constitutes a very real and important part of the agricultural economy of the State. That is true particularly in the State of Wisconsin, where even in its infancy this industry has reached very astounding proportions, and constitutes a very big factor in the agricultural economy of that State.

I hope this legislation will be enacted. I certainly do not feel that the argument presented by the gentleman from Missouri, namely that because the President has been granted the power to reorganize, therefore we should not act, goes to the merits of this legislation. This reorganization is necessary. It is advisable and meritorious. Therefore, there is absolutely no reason for waiting just because the power to reorganize has been given to somebody else. It should have been done long ago. It certainly should be done now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES], has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, no doubt you all know that Louisiana is the largest fur producing State in the United States, and my district is the largest muskrat producing district in the United States. I have submitted the bill under consideration to the Commissioner of Conservation of Louisiana, and other interested parties in my district. They have no objection to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important measure to a significant group of American farmers. It is a very logical measure, as has been said by a number of Members, and there is not any reason why there should be the slightest question about its passing.

The gentleman from Missouri made the argument to the effect that we passed a reorganization bill and should leave the matter to the President. Even though we have passed a reorganization bill, if Congress knows a certain move is right and is the sound course to pursue, we should go ahead and do it. I see no reason why we should wait for a very uncertain possibility that the President will transfer this work from one department to the other.

The whole purpose of this bill is very simple. The purpose of the bill is to get certain government services to a branch of Agriculture, which are now under the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, over into the Department of Agriculture where they belong.

In my section of California the raising of domestic rabbits has become an important industry. During the war it was one of our major sources of meat. It is so today and will continue to be. In one year, in 1945, 4,000,000 animals were marketed in Los Angeles county alone, with a value of $6,000,000 for the meat alone, without regard to the value for the fur. The men who produce those animals are farmers, just exactly like poultry farmers and other livestock farmers. One gentleman asked the question as to what difference it makes whether these animals are described as domestic animals, and their products as agricultural products. I can answer that it makes all the difference in the world.

To a farmer, the services of the Extension Service and other services of the Department of Agriculture are of extreme importance, and for one group of farmers to be shut out from the possibility of having the advantage of those services just does not make good sense.

I wish to read one short paragraph from the California Rabbit Magazine, which, of course, speaks for this industry. It reads:

> The rabbit industry is rapidly becoming one of the larger meat-producing businesses in this section of the country. It is probably the largest fur-producing business and the only short Angora wool-producing industry we have. Compared with other agricultural industries, the rabbit business has no more right being in the Department of the Interior than the Coast Guard has. Why should an industry that produces food and clothing be put under the same head as snakes, turtles, skunks, and fish?

That is the way our people feel about the matter.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the old WPA days the Government went so far as to consider the trapping of wild muskrats in Louisiana a farming industry, and I think properly so.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the gentleman.

I have in my hand a petition signed by several hundred rabbit producers all over these United States. This petition is in support of this bill. I have all kinds of correspondence universally in support of the bill. Last summer I attended the State convention of rabbit producers in my State, which convention was unanimously in support of this legislation.

The research work that is carried on in the field of domestic animals is carried on by the Department of Agriculture. It ought to be a saving to make this transfer. A great deal of that research work is carried on using these very animals as subjects for it; and why in the world should we not have in the Department of Agriculture the services to farmers who are encompassed in this bill?

The Farm Bureau Federation has indicated their support of the bill. We made a couple of amendments to the bill in accordance with their suggestion.

The Grange is in support of the bill and has so testified. All the other farm organizations as far as I am aware are in support of this bill.

Legislation such as this as a matter of fact should have been passed even before this. I want to say for my part that I appreciate very deeply the interest that the Members of the Committee on Agriculture have taken in the bill, the hard work that the author of the bill, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] has done; and I know that the farmers who will be affected by the bill and who hope for its passage would want me to say that to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE].

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, the production of Angora rabbit wool is comparatively new in the United States, although it has been carried on in Japan and Europe for a number of years. My own State of Colorado is particularly well adapted for the growing of this wool because the average altitude of that State is the highest in the United States and the cool nights cause the rabbits to grow heavy pelts, and while the yield for a single rabbit is low, the price of wool is very high. This is a line of business that can be engaged in successfully by men who are partially disabled and is being eagerly sought after by returning veterans.

I have had many letters from veterans stating that they want to engage in the production of Angora rabbit wool and are asking that a tariff be placed on this commodity to protect them from cheap Japanese or European importations. One letter I received, reads as follows:

> DENVER, COLO., *February 25, 1946.*
>
> DEAR SIR: We are writing you at this time asking your full cooperation on passing of bill H. R. 5308, the taxing of Angora rabbit wool and yarn coming into this country from foreign trade.
>
> The Angora rabbit is becoming big business in this country, and it can stay big business providing we can get this bill passed, but we cannot compete with foreign labor.

I am an ex-serviceman having met with an accident after leaving the service, losing all four fingers from my right hand, which makes me want to become more and more independent. We believe the Angora rabbit can give us this chance and many, many veterans of this last war, providing we can get this bill passed.

Thanking you,

Mr. and Mrs. CYRIL L. FISH.

This is a sample of many letters I have received. H. R. 5308 has been introduced by the Honorable CLYDE DOYLE, of California, for the purpose of affording such protection and I hope when we come to that bill that the request of these returning veterans, as well as thousands of others, engaged in this new and infant industry will be taken into consideration.

(Mr. GILLESPIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I know of no further requests for time and ask that the Clerk read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of all acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul, and all other fur-bearing animals raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of such animals shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 3, after the word "of", insert "classification and administration of."

The amendment was agreed to.

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 5, after the word "regulations", insert "pertaining to—."

The amendment was agreed to.

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 4, after the word "animals", insert "or their products by the producer."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Page 1, line 7, after the word "karakul", strike out the comma; and insert a comma after the word "animals" at the end of line 7.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have just offered will, I am certain, clarify and lend material assistance to the pending bill, H. R. 2115. The bill, in its present and original form, in lines 6, 7, 8, and 9, on page 1, would create confusion as to whether the legislative intent is to limit "all other fur-bearing animals" to those "raised in captivity," or as to whether the provision "raised in captivity" will apply to those fur-bearing animals which are specifically mentioned in that portion of the pending bill. I am confident that much confusion would develop if the bill should be passed in its original form, and without the insertion of the amendment which I have offered. That very uncertain condition, which would doubtless create confusion in the future, should be corrected now, and for the purpose of entirely clarifying and making specific and certain, this very material question, I have offered the amendment in line 7, page 1, to strike out the comma following the word "karakul", and to insert a comma after the word "animals" at the end of line 7, and with the adoption of that amendment all of the animals named in subdivision (a), on page 1, including "all other fur-bearing animals," will be controlled by the provision, which follows "raised in captivity." This is, as I understand from the members of the subcommittee having this measure in charge, the express intention of both the subcommittee and of the full committee upon this subject. That intention being that the fur-bearing animals which come within the provisions of this bill must be those which are "raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals." My amendment will clarify this measure and make certain the intent which is here desired.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to have the opportunity to support this measure. Quite recently I have received many communications from returning veterans and from the people in the district which I have the honor to represent, all of whom desire to engage in the business of producing fur-bearing animals. It is my considered judgment that the transfer of this particular item of business from the fur-bearing animal section of the Department of the Interior to the Agricultural Department is both desirable and expedient. As a matter of fact this particular business, which relates to those animals raised in captivity and which are deemed to be domestic animals, should properly come within the purview of the Department of Agriculture. To all of us, I am certain, this transfer will meet with entire approval and unanimous endorsement.

May I compliment the members of the subcommittee for bringing before the House this measure which is so desirable, and which will be found to be wholesome in the future. Especially I desire to compliment the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JOHNSON], and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] for the splendid work they have done in connection with this legislation, and for their painstaking efforts in presenting this legislation to the House. They have rendered an outstanding service in a worthy cause.

Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that the amendment which I have offered will be passed, thereby clarifying this measure and making clear and certain the intention of the committee, and that this measure will be passed by the unanimous vote of the Members of the House. I am confident this legislation, when enacted into law, will be found to be helpful and very beneficial.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, this is a desirable amendment and the committee will accept it.

The amendment was agreed to.

(Messrs. SPRINGER, GRANGER, and HILL asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE: Page 1, line 7, after the word "karakul", insert the word "beaver."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, if we are going to enumerate the animals to be domesticated, those that can be propagated, I suggest that beaver be included also. I live in a country where beaver had practically become extinct, but now are gradually increasing, having been fostered by the State and Federal Governments, and through protective laws have become rather plentiful.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does not the gentleman believe that the language in line 7, page 1, reading "and all other fur-bearing animals" includes the beaver?

Mr. WHITE. That is subject to interpretation by the wildlife and game people. There is a question whether beaver is included.

Mr. SPRINGER But beaver is a fur-bearing animal

Mr WHITE Beaver is a fur-bearing animal, yes, and it ought to be propagated in these United States

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Is beaver grown in captivity?

Mr. WHITE. They can be grown in captivity just the same as muskrats.

Mr. COOLEY. Maybe they can, but are they?

Mr. WHITE. That is a question. I believe they are grown in captivity. I do not know whether they are grown commercially or not, but I see them in parks, zoos, and in a great many other places.

Mr. COOLEY. Are they grown for commercial purposes?

Mr. WHITE. They are out in my country. Out in Idaho last year a farmer trapped 60 beaver under the auspices of the State and he got $38 as his share for each of those beaver. If there is anything that should be propagated and anything that will boost the fur trade it is the beaver pelt. I contend that the way should be opened for the farmers of this country to maintain their land and to raise these beaver, domesticate and propagate them for fur purposes. That is the object of my amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. I am not arguing with the gentleman whether it would be a good or bad thing. I was wondering what the present situation is with reference to the growing of beaver in captivity.

Mr. WHITE. If there is any merit to this bill at all, then there is merit in the amendment I have offered.

Mr. Chairman, beaver produces some of the most valuable fur that we have in the fur trade. If we are going to propagate fur-bearing animals at all it seems to me we should not exclude one of the most valuable animals we have in our country. I do not see why the committee cannot accept the amendment. It only inserts the word "beaver," and if anyone wants to propagate beaver I do

not know why the door should be closed to them.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. Chairman, in the first place I doubt whether or not the amendment is germane because this bill deals exclusively with those animals that are now raised in captivity and those animals which are domesticated; furthermore, the language of this bill would take care of the situation that the gentleman from Idaho enumerates, in that it applies to fur-bearing animals in captivity. If, as the gentleman suggested, the time should come when beaver are raised in captivity they would come within the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will reject the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which affect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect 60 days after the date of its enactment.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. COOPER] having assumed the Chair, Mr. OUTLAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, pursuant to House Resolution 544, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5671) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, and Mr. DIRKSEN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two different instances.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD immediately following the address of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], who has a special order this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, Maj. John R. Walsh, former Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the Persian Gulf Command of the United States Army, is writing a series of six articles, which are being carried in the Washington Post, on the disturbing situation in the Middle East. The first of these articles appeared in the Washington Post on March 17, entitled "Russian Aims in Middle East Are Revealed by Old Events." I think this historical background should be of very great interest to the people of this country, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include this article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE SUGAR SITUATION

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, a number of persons have spoken or written to me in reference to the shortage of sugar prevailing throughout the United States. I think perhaps I have been an object of special attention due to the fact that I am from Louisiana, a sugar-producing State. I do not, however, represent an area which grows sugarcane or produces beet sugar, but I have made, to some extent, a study of this situation. The statement I make today is in an effort to clear up the reasons for the shortage of this universal household commodity.

There are certain definite reasons for our shortage of sugar today, none of which is connected with Government operation. I believe that the Members of Congress and the people of the United States are entitled to know these reasons; and if you will give me your attention for a few minutes, I will quickly outline them and explain in detail as far as my time will allow.

In the first place, sugar could not suddenly become plentiful, like gasoline and steel, when the war ended. Peace brought no relief to this problem because the sugar backlog usually stored up in this country was all gone, sources of supply lost, and it takes months to plant and harvest the cane and beet crops. To increase processing facilities it takes even longer, especially with existing shortages of essential material.

Before the war, we consumed in the United States about 6,800,000 tons of sugar a year. That means a little more than 100 pounds per person per year. We obtained this sugar from the following sources of supply before the war:

	Tons
Cuba	1,950,000
United States beets	1,600,000
Philippine Islands	1,000,000
Hawaii	950,000
Puerto Rico	800,000
United States cane	450,000
Miscellaneous	50,000

Now what has happened to our sources of sugar? Where has it gone? Why are we short today? Here is the answer, briefly stated, so that everyone in the United States can fully understand:

In the first place, the Philippine supply of 1,000,000 tons was completely and suddenly shut off on Pearl Harbor day and we have had nothing since. Reports tell us that we can expect no sugar from the Philippines for another 2 years. Many of the mills are damaged or destroyed, no crops have been planted, and the outlook is very discouraging.

The next largest loss in our supplies came from beet production in our own country. This area normally produced about 23 percent of our prewar sugar consumption. During the war, sugar-beet growers were faced with a shortage of labor. It is well known that the sugar beet is one of the heaviest labor crops on the farm. Naturally, faced with a shortage of labor, the farmer preferred to plant crops where the labor requirement was less. Also, other foodstuffs were needed as well as sugar beets. Many farmers diverted beet acreage to other crops and it is difficult to say that they did not contribute just as much to the war effort by producing beans, potatoes, and so forth, as they would have had they produced sugar beets. In my sec-

tion, many farmers went into the cattle-raising business. The farmers lost a large proportion of their young men to the armed forces and others entered the war industries, such as shipyards, airplane factories, and others.

Puerto Rico suffered in 1943 and 1944 through a drought and our inability to ship fertilizer to the island in 1942 and 1943, due to a shortage of shipping. The 1946 Puerto Rican crop should be back to prewar levels or even better.

Hawaiian sugar producers had cane fields requisiitoned by the armed forces and converted into airports. Mechanized equipment was requisitioned. Labor was lost to the armed forces and to defense work in the islands. Despite this, their production dropped less than 15 percent from prewar levels.

Louisiana and Florida cane production has fluctuated at around or better than prewar volume. I am proud to say that the growers in these areas have made valiant efforts to increase production but have also been hindered by insufficient labor. The production in Louisiana has been increased, however, almost one-quarter, I am told, above prewar production.

Cuba has been our principal source of supply during the war and has been able to increase its production substantially. During the war years Cuba cooperated by selling its crop to us at reasonable prices. The 1945 crop outturned about three-quarters of a million tons less than had been expected, due to a hurricane and severe drought which reduced the crop. Although negotiations for the 1946 Cuban purchase have been more difficult, because of certain demands being made by Cuba as to its future share in the United States market, nevertheless, a contract is ultimately expected to be concluded. In the meanwhile, shipments of new-crop Cuban sugar are coming forward on an agreement, and the lack of a final contract is not affecting our supplies.

Although production in all areas during 1946 will substantially exceed the production of 1945, there will not be any more sugar actually available due to the fact that stocks in the United States and its supplying areas on January 1, 1946, were about 400,000 tons less than January 1, 1945. Stocks are now at a minimum and consumption must come from production.

Many remarks have been made on the floor of this House reecntly charging bungling and mismanagement by the Department of Agriculture of the sugar problem. It was recently stated that the Goverment price fixers have used the excuse in 1943 and 1944 that the dire shortage was due to lack of ships to bring sugar from Cuba and that this statement was not true. The statement is 100 percent correct as, during those years, there was always extra sugar available in Cuba but, due to severe losses in shipping tonnage by submarine activity and the requisitioning of further tonnage for military purposes, there were so few ships available to move sugar from Cuba that it was necessary to inaugurate a so-called ferry system of moving sugar from Habana by barges and tugs to Florida ports and the shipment of sugar from there by rail to United States consuming areas.

It has also been stated that millions of pounds of sugar went to waste in Cuba. This is also incorrect. No sugar went to waste in Cuba although it is true that during the years of shipping stringency a limited amount of blackstrap molasses had to be ditched as further storage space was not available. This product is a byproduct of sugar manufacture. It should be remembered that in that period tank steamers were at a premium and those available had to be used for the movement of petroleum products to our armed forces and our allies.

It has also been stated that there has been recent delay in shipment of sugar from Cuba due to the insistence by the Commodity Credit Corporation that it would pay only 3.10 cents per pound for 47,500 tons of 1946-crop sugar to be shipped as replacement of a similar quantity of 1945-crop sugar loaned by Commodity Credit Corporation to Cuba for local consumption needs. I am sure that no reasonable person would dispute the issue with Commodity Credit Corporation when it is known that the purchase price of sugar loaned to Cuba was 3.10 cents and that, certainly, the Cuban Government should return it at the same price despite the fact that the price for 1946 sugar is 3.675 cents per pound. There has been no disagreement with the Cuban Government on this point.

It has also been stated that Great Britain is offering Cuba 9 cents per pound for sugar, and that this act has some bearing on our difficulties with Cuba. The truth of the matter is that Great Britain has not offered any price to Cuba but will share in our purchase under the recommended allocations of the Combined Food Board, as has been the case in each of the war years.

Now, let me discuss the second large group of fundamental reasons for our sugar shortage. I refer to the great increase of nonfood uses of sugar. For the first itme in the history of our country sugar went to war for other purposes besides food.

These new nonfood uses made great inroads in our sugar supplies. From 1942 to 1945, inclusive, 1,600,000 tons of sugar were converted into an invert sirup to be used for the production of industrial alcohol for the rubber and explosives programs.

During the war all the sugar we could lay our hands on was subject to allocation by the Combined Food Board. This meant that we could not take for ourselves all the sugar that we could find. This Board allocated a fair percentage to our allies, especially Russia and England. Next, lend-lease got its share of the total and UNRRA now is being taken care of.

Our prewar average consumption in this country was about 100 pounds per person per year, but the armed forces jumped this to almost 150 pounds per soldier and sailor. With all of these situations developing, it is a wonder that our people were provided for as well as they were in regard to sugar. Again, let me call attention to the fact that the reasons I have given in the second group for our shortage of sugar were not caused by any of the agencies of Government.

There has been exceedingly close cooperation between most of the units of the sugar industry, including the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, and the Department of Agriculture. I have mentioned the problems of the producing areas and I might add at this point that the cane-sugar refiners on the east, Gulf, and west coasts also suffered with labor problems and irregularities of ship arrivals as well as wartime regulations and handicaps, but, in spite of these handicaps, managed to handle the raw sugar supplies from offshore areas so as to assure a reasonably steady flow of refined sugar to the consumers of this country. At present, the amount of sugar available for consumers in the United States is less than 70 percent of their prewar use. We are now in the period of greatest crises in sugar supplies, but the prospects are for a gradual but steady improvement in the situation.

Naturally, there have been complaints about insufficient supplies of sugar, charges of mismanagement and bungling and, unquestionably, mistakes have been made; but where programs are so large, so complicated, and so difficult of administration, it is not strange that some mistakes have been made. The Department of Agriculture has had to face a most difficult job in trying to obtain by production and assembly the tremendous tonnage of sugar needed by our people. Perhaps no other work in the agricultural field has been as complicated and as difficult as has been this program; and we who sit here in this House of Representatives should know and understand some of the problems which vexed the Department of Agriculture in its long and hard struggle for badly needed sugar supplies.

I do not wish to conclude without saying a word on behalf of our good friend and former colleague, the Secretary of Agriculture, Clint Anderson. He is devoting himself to his duties as a member of the Cabinet with the same sincerity, diligence, and drive which was characteristic of his work here as a member of the House of Representatives. I have met him a number of times since he has become a member of the Cabinet; and I believe the country and this Congress appreciate the fact that he is setting a magnificent example of industry and sincerity in high Government position during this most critical period of reconversion.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Louisiana.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Notwithstanding these various severe handicaps the farmers of the country were faced with, I think the gentleman would like to know that Louisiana increased its prewar production of sugar over 25 percent during the war period.

Mr. BROOKS. I think the gentleman from Louisiana will fully agree with me that they are entitled to the applause and commendation of the country for the magnificent effort they made in spite of these handicaps.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-2nd, No. 50
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued March 22, 1946, for actions of Thursday, March 21, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to slow up disposition of rural rehabilitation projects. Both Houses agreed to conference report on second urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate Committee reported Bankhead bill to authorize rural-rehabilitation program and amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Rep. Vursell criticized Secretary Anderson's statement opposing Pace bill. House program for next week includes a new deficiency bill and Philippine trade bill.

HOUSE

1. RURAL REHABILITATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 2501, which directs the partial suspension, for not over 3 years from termination of the war, of the requirement in the current Agricultural Appropriation Act to liquidate as expeditiously as possible resettlement projects and rural-rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, in order to permit development and sale of the property to veterans without precluding equitable treatment of present project occupants (pp. 2571-89).

   Agreed to the following amendments, in addition to the committee amendments included in the bill as reported:

   By Rep. Tarver, Ga., to require disposition of the lands involved as soon as possible within the limits set by the bill (pp. 2584-5).

   By Rep. Flannagan, Va., to authorize appropriations specifically for "without limitation, the maintenance and operation of the project properties" (p. 2585).

   By Rep. Flannagan, prohibiting expenditures for improvement of any farming unit "in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value"(p. 2585).

   By Rep. Allen, La., to give existing occupants preference to purchase farming units only if they have existing contracts to purchase (p. 2585).

   By Rep. E. A. Hall, to limit to 640 acres units to be sold in any one sale (p. 2586).

   By Rep. Gossett, Tex., to provide that any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this bill shall convey all right, title, and interest in the land, including mineral rights (p. 2586).

   By Rep. Case, S. Dak., to include under the bill lands in the water-conservation and utility projects (p. 2588).

   Rejected an amendment by Rep. Fernandez, N. Mex., to permit the Department

to administer and utilize for 3 years certain lands in N. Mex. which are not suitable for disposition as economic farm units; by a 31-51 vote (pp. 2586-8).

2. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5671 (pp. 2570-1, 2541). The bill will now be sent to the President. The conferees provided for an increase of $15,000,000 (rather than $25,000,000, as proposed by the Senate) in the RFC loan authorization for rural-rehabilitation loans. They struck out the legislative provision for veterans' preference in the making of such loans but inserted the following statement in the statement of conferees: "It is the sense of the committee of conference that applications for loans of eligible veterans of World War II should have priority in making loans pursuant to this additional authorization." The bill also includes $3,350,000 additional for fighting forest fires and additional funds for E&PQ personnel costs (with the specific amounts proposed by the Senate rather than the indefinite amount proposed by the House).

3. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill (pp. 2565-6, 2551-2). Both Houses agreed to a modification of the amendment regarding the emergency fund for the President so that either, rather than both, of the two Houses or the two Appropriations Committees could keep money from being expended from this appropriation by rejecting legislative proposals for the same projects (pp. 2552, 2566-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. PATENTS. The Patents Committee submitted a supplemental report on H. R. 3756, to require the recording of agreements regarding patents (H. Rept. 932, pt. 2)(p. 2590).

5. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. Several members discussed the proposal for daylight-saving time and its effect on farmers (pp. 2563-4).

6. HOUSING; LUMBER EXPORTS. Received a Central Council, American War Dads resolution favoring an embargo on lumber exports during the housing shortage (p. 2590).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 25 (p. 2589). Next week's program, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., omnibus claims bill; Tues. and Wed., second deficiency bill; Thurs. and Fri., Philippine trade bill (pp. 2569-70). No mention was made of the Cooley bill.

8. PRICE CONTROL. In its recent report (see Digest 49) the House Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning recommends various amendments to the Price Control Act "to minimize inequities, stimulate production, insure removal of controls immediately upon substantial lessening of the threat of serious inflation, and improve the production and distribution of essential 'low end' products."

SENATE

9. RURAL REHABILITATION; FARM TENANCY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1507, to provide basic legislation for the rural-rehabilitation program and adapt the loan provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to the needs of veterans and low-income farmers (S. Rept. 1073)(p. 2534). See Digest 186 (1945) for detailed summary of provisions.

10. FUR-BEARING ANIMAL RESEARCH. Placed on the calendar H. R. 2115, to transfer to this Department Interior's fur-bearing animal research (p. 2534).

Please return to
LEGISLATIVE REPORTS AND SERVICE SECTION
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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 92 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1946 *No. 50*

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou hast created us in Thine own image and with a capacity to be like Thee in mind and in spirit. Grant that during this day we may yield ourselves gladly and unreservedly to the pulsations of the higher life. Make us responsive to the persuasions of those ideals which Thou hast implanted within our souls.

We pray that our President and all who share in the responsibilities of government may be blessed with an ever-increasing measure of Thy guiding and sustaining spirit. In the midst of the world's trials and tribulations, may they be men of clear and commanding vision and dauntless and indomitable valor.

Inspire us with fidelity and fortitude as we seek to build a civilization for the glory of God and the welfare of mankind everywhere. Help us to live out each day in faith, in faithfulness, and in the fear of the Lord.

Hear us in the name of the Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, March 20, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1821) to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide additional temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. LANHAM, Mr. BELL, Mr. BOYKIN, Mr. MCGREGOR, and Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5671) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, and Mr. DIRKSEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 243) tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George C. Marshall and the members of the Army of the United States who have fought under his direction during the wars, and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States of America.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1354) to authorize the permanent appointment in the grades of General of the Army, Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, general in the Marine Corps, and admiral in the Coast Guard, respectively, of certain individuals who have served in such grades during the Second World War, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

REPORTS OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate two letters from the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities and expenditures of the Corporation for the month of October 1945 and a report covering its operations for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to September 30, 1945, inclusive, which, with the accompanying reports, were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

RESOLUTION OF BONNEP SPRINGS (KANS.) CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the City Teachers' Association, of Bonner Springs, Kans., in which the members commend the Federal Government for its efforts in checking inflation during wartime and urge that our economy be further stabilized in the postwar period.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution commending the Federal Government for its efforts to maintain a stabilized economy and urging further action to avoid inflation during postwar years

Whereas living costs have been partially held in check during the war years; and

Whereas many powerful forces are now exerting extreme pressure on the Government to remove restrictions on inflation; and

Whereas many milions of workers can never hope to secure salary increases fast enough to catch up in a race with inflation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Bonner Springs City Teachers' Association, of Bonner Springs, Kans., That suitable agencies and individuals of the United States Government be highly commended for their heroic efforts to keep the cost of living under control while the war was being fought; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable agencies and individuals of the United States Government be urged to stabilizie our economy and exert

every effort to avoid further inflation during the postwar years.

HAZEL B. DEFENBAUGH,
President, Bonner Springs City Teachers' Association,
Bonner Springs, Kans.

Action taken on March 12, 1946.

ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND—COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING—LETTER FROM R. W. WING, ALTOONA, KANS.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present and to have printed in the RECORD a letter I have received from R. W. Wing, of Altoona, Kans., protesting against an alliance with England and opposing compulsory military training.

There being no objection, the letter was received and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALTOONA, *March 11, 1946.*

DEAR MR. CAPPER: I listened to your radio speech Sunday evening and certainly do agree with you.

I do wish all of our Senators and Representatives would lay aside politics and do their very best for their own people here in the United States.

Mr. Churchill is here for no other purpose than to get that alliance signed up so the United States will have to protect England now and ever after and get that big loan from the United States. That is all England cares for us. As you said, I think we had better be very careful before our rights and freedom is signed away.

I am also opposed to compulsory military training.

Yours truly,

R. W. WING.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES FOR VETERANS—LETTER FROM AMERICAN WAR DADS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a letter from Francis V. Daily, secretary of the Wyandotte County Council of the American War Dads, of Kansas City, Kans., favoring the restriction of the use of all materials for home construction exclusively to homes for veterans.

I ask unanimous consent to present the letter, and that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was received and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN WAR DADS,
Kansas City, Kans., March 13, 1946.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: At a regular meeting of the Wyandotte County Council of the American War Dads, held in Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Kans., February 27, 1946, a motion was unanimously passed that a letter be sent you in solicitation of your efforts to stop shipments of lumber and other building materials being shipped from the United States, and that all materials that can be used for home construction be directed into homes exclusively for veterans until such time as the housing shortage is substantially relieved.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS V. DAILY,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 4208. A bill for the relief of the Calvert Distilling Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1072).

By Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 1507. A bill to better adapt the loan programs authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to the needs of veterans and low-income farmers, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1073).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 1973. A bill to include the heads of executive departments and independent agencies within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. MAYBANK:

S. 1974. A bill to provide for the selection for elimination and retirement of officers of the Regular Army, for the equalization of retirement benefits for members of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KILGORE (for himself and Mr. MITCHELL):

S. 1975. A bill to limit the disposal of surplus munitions of war, to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 1976. A bill to exempt certain vessels from filing passenger lists; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 1977. A bill for the relief of Nicola Yoanou; to the Committee on Immigration.

AMENDMENT OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. MEAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1349) to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILL PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, was read twice by its title and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 243), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor hereby is authorized to employ a special assistant to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $5,640 per annum from April 1 to June 30, 1946.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORTS ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CALIF. (S. DOC. NO. 142)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a report dated February 8, 1946, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on the Sacramento River, Calif., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Commerce, and I ask unanimous consent that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce and be printed as a Senate document, with the illustration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE AT CONFERENCE OF THE WISCONSIN PROGRESSIVE PARTY

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by him at the conference of the Wisconsin Progressive Party at Portage, Wis., March 17, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

PETITION BY WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION FOR AMENDMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 289

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD copy of a petition for amendment of Maximum Price Regulation No. 289, filed by the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association with the OPA on March 20, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS A. EDISON BY DR. LESTER H. CLEE

[Mr. SMITH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the life and influence of the late Thomas A. Edison, delivered on February 13, 1946, by Dr. Lester H. Clee, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., which appears in the Appendix.]

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE—A BULWARK OF PEACE—ADDRESS BY C. J. HENDERSON

[Mr. CARVILLE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject Private Enterprise—A Bulwark of Peace, delivered by C. J. Henderson on the Pacific Round Table program, at Honolulu, Hawaii, on March 6, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY MSGR. FULTON J. SHEEN BEFORE THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen before the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at New York City, on March 18, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

UNITY NEEDED IN WASHINGTON—EDITORIAL FROM THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

[Mr. MCCLELLAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Unity Needed in Washington," published in the Arkansas Democrat of Little Rock, Ark., on March 17, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE NATIONAL HOUSING SITUATION—LETTER FROM CHESTER BOWLES TO WILSON WYATT

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated January 11, 1946, from Chester Bowles to Wilson Wyatt, Federal Housing Expediter, dealing with the national housing situation, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BY JOHN T. WELSH

[Mr. MITCHELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a memorial address on the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, delivered by John T. Welsh, of South Bend, Wash., on April 13, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

SINKING OF THE *YUKON*

[Mr. MITCHELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Ed Coester, of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and an article from the West Coast Sailor, relative to the sinking of the *Yukon*, which appear in the Appendix.]

Calendar No. 1078

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 2115

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 21 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of all classification and administration of Acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations pertaining to—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul and all other fur-bearing animals, raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of such animals or their products by the producer shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

SEC. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this Act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this Act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

Passed the House of Representatives March 20, 1946.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1078

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 2115

AN ACT

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

MARCH 21 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

Apr.
12

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 15, 1946
For actions of Apr. 12 & 13, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 67 & 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated selective-service extension. House Agriculture Committee submitted resolution asking abolition of meat subsidies. Senate passed bill to transfer fur-animal research from Interior to Agriculture. Senate passed Bankhead bill to provide basic authority for rural-rehabilitation program and liberalize various farm-tenancy provisions. Senate passed bill to extent Farm Bankruptcy Act until June 4, 1946. Senate passed Philippine trade bill; debate includes discussion of sugar quotas and production. Senate committee reported bill to give present forest-grazing permittees permanent rights. Senate passed bill to broaden veterans' preference for surplus property.

HOUSE - April 12

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 3654-95).

2. FOREIGN SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 5244, to authorize appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades (pp. 3695-6).

3. MEAT SUBSIDIES. Chairman Flannagan of the Agriculture Committee inserted a resolution "unanimously adopted by the Committee...recommending the abolition of meat subsidies" (pp. 3696-8).

4. LIBRARY REPORT. Received the annual report of the Library of Congress (p. 3698).

5. U. N. EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 305, to provide for U. S. participation in this Organization (H. Rept. 1927)(p. 3698).

6. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a petition from Brooklyn residents opposing curtailment of grain use for beer (p. 3699).

SENATE - April 12

7. FUR-ANIMAL RESEARCH. Passed with amendment (to correct a typographical error) H. R. 2115, to transfer from Interior to Agriculture the research on fur-bearing animals (pp. 3627-8). A companion bill, S. 566, was indefinitely postponed.

8. BILL OF RIGHTS DAY. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 273, requesting the President to designate Dec. 15, 1946, as Bill of Rights Day (p. 3627). S. J. Res. 86, a companion measure, was indefinitely postponed.

9. RURAL REHABILITATION; FARM TENANCY. Passed without amendment S. 1507, to provide basic authority for the rural-rehabilitation program and make various amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (pp. 3628-9). For provisions of the bill see Digest 186 (1945).

10. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Passed H. R. 5504, to continue the Farm Bankruptcy Act, with a committee amendment to continue the Act until June 4, 1946, rather than June 4, 1947 (pp. 3621, 3631).

11. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 1980, to continue the act providing for control of exports of items necessary for defense purposes (pp. 3632-3).

12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 1757, to broaden the scope and raise the rank of veterans' preference provided for in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (pp. 3634-5).

13. TRANSPORTATION. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Aiken, Vt., passed over H. R. 5316, to repeal the law permitting Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the Great Lakes in order to provide more shipping for grain (p. 3636).

14. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT. Passed as reported S. 1325, to amend this Act by extending it to foreign-service and certain other officers, dollar-a-year personnel and others rendering personal services to the Government for nominal compensation or without compensation, etc.; making the benefits provided by the Act the exclusive remedy against the U. S. for injury or death of its civilian personnel; preventing payment by the U. S. of dual benefits for the same injury or death where a right to benefits under more than one Federal statute arises out of the same service; establishing "proper basis" for the computation of pay in making compensation awards (pp. 3637-8).

15. FORESTRY; GRAZING LANDS. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported with amendments S. 33, to confer upon present users of national-forest range or purchasers from users an exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to define kind of property commensurate with and prerequisite to permitted use of range, and to provide for advisory boards in connection with use of range (S. Rept. 1176) (p. 3602).

16. SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL. Passed with amendment S. 1636, to amend the Surplus Property Act so as to designate the State Department as disposal agency for surplus property outside the U.S. (pp. 3624-5).

17. PHILIPPINE TRADE RELATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 5856, to provide for trade relations between the U.S. and the Philippines (pp. 3602, 3605-12). During the debate Sens. Walsh (Mass.), Ellender (La.) and others discussed sugar quotas and sugar production in the U.S. (pp. 3607-10).

18. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Mitchell, Wash., inserted an Ephrata (Wash.) C of C resolution favoring continuation of OPA (p. 3602).

Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Wichita (Kans.) businessmen's telegram opposing continuation of OPA (p. 3602).

N. J., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OWNERS OF CERTAIN LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF FORT KNOX AREA, MEADE COUNTY, KY.

The bill (H. R. 2266) for relief of land and personal-property owners of Fort Knox area of Meade County, Ky., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OWNERS OF LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF FORT KNOX AREA, HARDIN COUNTY, KY.

The bill (H. R. 2265) for the relief of owners of land and personal property of the Fort Knox area of Hardin County, Ky., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FERRIS RUGGLES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1563) for the relief of Ferris Ruggles, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$3,358.05" and insert "$2,167.78", and on the same page, in line 8, after the word "sustained", to strike out "and for expenses incurred"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ferris Ruggles, of Clovis, N. Mex., the sum of $2,167.78, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage and loss of earnings sustained by him as a result of an accident which occurred when a trailer tank truck owned by him was struck by a United States Army vehicle on United States Highway No. 60, near English Air Field, Tex., on April 18, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DESIGNATION OF DECEMBER 15, 1946, AS BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 86) to provide for the proper observance of the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there is on the calendar House Joint Resolution 273, which is an identical measure. I move that the Senate proceed to consider the House joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 273) authorizing and requesting the President to issue annually a proclamation designating December 15 as Bill of Rights Day.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the joint resolution be amended on page 1, in line 3, after the word "is" by inserting "hereby", and in line 5, after the numeral "15", to insert a comma and "1946", and a comma.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to provide for the proper observance of the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 86 will be indefinitely postponed.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND AT NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, BAYONNE, N. J.

The bill (S. 1871) to authorize the conveyance of a parcel of land at the naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., to the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to convey to the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., for use in expanding its industrial plant facilities at Bayonne, N. J., upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to a parcel of filled-in land at the naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., containing eight hundred and eighty-five one-thousandths of an acre, more or less, metes and bounds, description of which is on file in the Navy Department.

SEC. 2. The consideration to be paid for the parcel described in section 1 shall not be less than the cost of the said parcel to the United States of America.

USE OF NAVAL VESSELS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF ATOMIC WEAPONS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 307) to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I move that the joint resolution be recommitted to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs for further amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

The bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, that bill, if enacted into law, would make foxes, rabbits, and other small animals agricultural products. I should like to know the purpose of the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, if the Senator from West Virginia will yield to me, I shall be glad to explain the bill.

First, Mr. President, I should like to dispose of the parliamentary situation, if I may do so. I see the able Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] on his feet, and I suppose that he rose to speak with reference to what I have in mind.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, there is a companion bill to Calendar No. 1078, House bill 2115, namely, Senate bill 566. Sometime ago I entered a motion to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing Senate bill 566. I now ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered and that the bill be restored to the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered, and Senate bill 566 will be restored to the calendar.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is the calendar number, Mr. President, to which the Senator refers?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, there is no calendar number. The bill is one which was passed by the Senate last December. The Senator from Colorado entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. The purpose of the motion was to have the bill restored to the calendar, and then if favorable action could be taken on the House bill it would be in order to move that consideration of the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is the nature of House bill 2115?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is identical with a bill which I introduced for myself and several other Senators, and which was passed by the Senate last December. However, as has already been stated, the Senator from Colorado entered a motion to reconsider. He now has asked that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered and that it be restored to the calendar. I am now about to explain the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator is now referring to Calendar No. 1078, House bill 2115?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am referring to the companion bill to House bill 2115, which I introduced and which was passed by the Senate last December.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am trying to find out if the bill is identical to the one which has been announced as next in order before the Senate?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is identical to House bill 2115, the bill which has been announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will find that a motion to reconsider appears on page 24 of the calendar.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, has the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Colorado been granted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has been granted.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I may say to the Senator from West Virginia, and to other Senators who may be interested, that the raising of fur-bearing animals on farms for the production of fur has grown to be a very important industry in the United States within the past 10 years. Previously, the Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior had jurisdiction over fur-bearing animals raised on farms. It is the desire of the farmers all over the country who are engaged in raising fur-bearing animals to have that portion of the indus-

try relating to fur-bearing animals which are raised in captivity and on farms transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, which has jurisdiction over all the other activities in which farmers are interested.

Testimony was taken with regard to the subject by the House committee and also by the Senate committee. A bill was reported unanimously by the Senate committee, and it was passed by the Senate. But the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] wished to offer an amendment to the bill, and he entered his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. In the meantime the other House passed the bill which has been announced to the Senate as next in order, without objection, but after some debate.

I can state to the Senate of my own personal knowledge, because this industry has grown very rapidly in my own State, that it is to the interest of the farmers who are engaged in this activity to have the administration of matters affecting the raising of fur-bearing animals transferred from the Wildlife Service, which is now under the Department of the Interior, to the Department of Agriculture.

Moreover, the bill would also accomplish the purpose of classifying the raising of domestic rabbits and domestic fur-bearing animals as an agricultural pursuit, so that those engaged in that business might derive the benefit of that change in the administrative policy.

Mr. President, I am convinced that it is not going to cost any more money, but it will merely place the activities of fur farmers, as they are called, in the same position and under the same administrative set-up as the activities of other farmers. I believe it is in the public interest that the bill should be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the second section of the bill reads:

> All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which effect the breeding, raising—

And so forth. Is that an error? Should the word "effect" be "affect"? There is quite a difference in the meaning. It turns on whether we use an "e" or an "a" there. It is in line 6, page 2.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think probably it is a typographical error.

Mr. AUSTIN. I thought it was myself, but I do not know enough about this business to be sure.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not know whether the error appears in the copy of the bill which passed the House, or whether it is merely a typographical error made at the Printing Office. I think the error should be corrected. I move that on page 2, line 6, the word "effect" be stricken out and the word "affect" be inserted.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection Senate bill 566 will be indefinitely postponed.

BONNEVILLE PROJECT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1516, Calendar 724, a bill to amend section 12 of the Bonneville Project Act, as amended, which was passed over the last time the calendar was called.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. What was the request? I did not hear it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 724, Senate bill 1516, be considered. It was passed over at the last call of the calendar. I shall be glad to explain the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have just suggested privately to the Senator from Washington that I do not think it would be wise to go back beyond the beginning of the call today.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I withdraw the request.

CALVERT DISTILLING CO.

The bill (H. R. 4208) for the relief of the Calvert Distilling Co., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOAN PROGRAMS TO VETERANS AND LOW-INCOME FARMERS

The bill (S. 1507) to better adapt the loan programs authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to the needs of veterans and low-income farmers, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 (a) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is hereby further amended by deleting the last word "farms", inserting a comma after the word "acquire," and adding the following: "repair, or improve family-type farms, to enlarge undersized farms, or to refinance indebtedness against undersized or underimproved farm units when loans are being made by the Secretary to enlarge or improve such units. Loans may also be made to assist borrowers under this title in making the repairs and improvements needed to adjust their farming operations to changing conditions."

Section 1 (b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Any veteran (defined herein as a person who served in the land or naval forces of the United States after December 6, 1941, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable) who is found by the Secretary by reason of his ability and experience, including training as a vocational trainee, to be likely to carry out successfully undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under this title shall be eligible for the benefits of this title to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant. Except with respect to veterans, only farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers, and other individuals who obtain, or who recently obtained, the major portion of their income from farming operations shall be eligible to receive the benefits of this title. In making available the benfits of this title, the Secretary shall give preference to persons who are married, or who have dependent families, or, wherever practicable, to persons who are able to make an initial down payment, or who are owners of livestock and farm implements necessary successfully to carry on farming operations. No person shall be eligible who is not a citizen of the United States.

Section 1 (c) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is amended to read as follows:

"No loan shall be made for the acquisition, improvement, or enlargement of any farm unless such farm will be of such size and type as the Secretary determines to be sufficient to constitute an efficient family-type farm-management unit and to enable a diligent farm family to carry on successful farming of a type which the Secretary deems can be successfully carried on in the locality in which the farm is situated: *Provided*, That loans may be made to veterans, as defined in section 1 (b) hereof, who have pensionable disabilities, to enable such veterans to acquire, enlarge, repair, or improve farm units of sufficient size to meet the farming capabilities of such veterans and afford them income which, together with their pensions, will enable them to meet living and operating expenses and the amounts due on their loans."

Section 3 (a) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is amended to read as follows:

"Loans made under this title shall be in such amount (not in excess of the value of the farm as certified by the county committee) as may be necessary to enable the borrower to acquire or enlarge the farm or to make the necessary repairs and improvements thereon, and shall be secured by a first mortgage or deed of trust on the farm. Loans may not be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-type farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is located."

Section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is amended by designating the present language as subsection "(a)," changing the period at the end of such subsection to a colon, and adding the following: "*Provided*, That there may be distributed in any fiscal year to each State or Territory such amount not in excess of $100,000 as is determined by the Secretary to be necessary to finance loans in such State or Territory under this title.

"(b) Special appropriations for the benefit of veterans may be allocated equitably among the several States on the basis of need, as determined by the Secretary without reference to the formulae set forth in subsection (a) hereof."

Section 6 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is amended to read as follows:

"To carry out the provisions of this title, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $50,000,000 for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending Junc 30, 1946, and such further sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses in carrying out this title during such fiscal year."

Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is further amended by the insertion of a new section 7 immediately following section 6, to read:

"SEC. 7. Sums heretofore appropriated or otherwise made available hereunder shall be subject only to the limitations contained in this title, as amended."

Section 21 (a) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"Grants may also be made to such eligible individuals, where necessary to aid in their rehabilitation, and to cooperative associations furnishing medical, dental, or hospital services to such individuals."

Section 21 (c) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is amended to read:

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 16, 1946
For actions of April 15, 1946
79th-2nd, No.69

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed selective-service extension bill. House rejected, 53-171, motion to suspend rules and pass Poage bill to permit requisitioning of surplus equipment for soil conservation and forestry. Senate passed Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, which contins provisions for rural housing loans by this Department. Sens. Eastland, Maybank, and Bankhead criticized OPA and Bowles on cotton-margins regulations. House agreed to Senate amendment to bill transferring fur-animal research from Interior to Agriculture. House passed bill prohibiting 1947 cotton-marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Philippine trade bill and Patman housing bill were sent to conference. House debated price-control extension.

HOUSE

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed, 290-108, H. R. 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 3786-7). The bill extends this Act from May 15, 1946, to Feb. 15, 1947; prohibits inductions between May 15 and Oct. 15 but permits the President to resume drafting then if volunteer enlistments are inadequate; prohibits further inductions of 18- and 19-year-olds after May 15; provides an 18-month limit on service of inductees, including those now in service; prohibits induction of fathers or essential farm workers.

2. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 2854, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest (p. 3792).

3. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rejected, 53-171, a motion by Rep. Poage, Tex., to suspend the rules and pass S. 1414, to permit the Agriculture Department to requisition surplus equipment for soil- and water-conservation work, forest-fire prevention and suppression, and forest improvement (pp. 3795-803).

4. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5400, which includes appropriations for War Department flood-control projects (pp. 3813-14).

5. PATMAN HOUSING BILL. Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble, and Sens. Barkley, Murdock, Taylor, Mitchell, Taft, Buck, and Capehart were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 4761, which provides for price control and subsidies on housing (pp. 3766, 3814-15).

6. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES. Began debate on H. R. 6042, to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts and limit subsidies on farm products (pp. 3815-30). For summary of bill see Digest 66.

7. FUR-ANIMAL RESEARCH. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2115, to transfer to this Department the functions of the Interior Department regarding fur-bearing animals (p. 3830). This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. COTTON. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (pp. 3830-1).

9. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Received the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission report for 1945 (p. 3833).

10. HEALTH. Received various petitions opposing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, H.R. 4730 and S. 1606 (p. 3833).

11. PHILIPPINE TRADE. Reps. Doughton, Cooper, Dingell, Robertson of Va., Knutson, Reed of N.Y., and Woodruff, and Sens. Walsh, Barkley, Connally, Byrd, La Follette, Vandenberg, and Taft were appointed conferees on H.R. 5856 (pp. 3766, 3777).

12. PAN-AMERICAN DAY. Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 599, greeting Latin American nations on Pan-American Day (pp. 3778-86).

SENATE

13. WAGNER-ELLENDER-TAFT HOUSING BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, S. 1592 (pp. 3758-74). Title VIII of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make 33-year loans at interest not over 4%, with limited subsidies where needed, for a period not over 10 years in the form of partial credit against interest and principal, on farms potentially capable of providing adequate income, and to enable the owners to construct, improve, etc., dwellings and facilities incident to family living to provide them, their tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers with decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions, and special loans or grants for minor improvements to meet minimum health standards on farms not potentially capable of providing adequate income; authorizes the Secretary to make loans totaling $250,000,000 for a 4-year period, and contributions or grants reaching a maximum rate at the end of 4 years of $10,000,000 a year; provides for FPHA assistance under a variant of the established public-housing program adapting it to special rural needs, and authorizes its contributions at the rate of $5,000,000 a year for 5 years following enactment of the bill, with a maximum of $25,000,000 a year at the end of the 5-year period. Other provisions of the bill make FHA permanent, broaden the scope of Federal assistance to private enterprise in constructing and financing housing, provide for the disposition of permanent war housing and other federally-owned housing with preference to servicemen and veterans, and provide for a periodic inventory of housing needs and programs.

During the debate Sens. Taft, Ohio, and Wherry, Nebr., discussed the provisions for rural-housing loans (pp. 3767-8).

14. COTTON. Sens. Eastland, Miss., Maybank, S.C., and Bankhead, Ala., criticized the OPA and Stabilization Director Bowles for the order fixing cotton margins requirements (pp. 3751-7). Sen. Bankhead claimed that the action taken by the Stabilization Director was "a direct overruling of the statutes, and directly in conflict with it" and that evidently the Secretary did not want to approve the order (p. 3756).

15. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION BILL. Sens. Tydings, Hayden, Wheeler, Vandenberg, and Austin were appointed conferees on this bill, S. 1610 (p. 3749). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

agricultural commodities above parity at the time the Bankhead-Brown amendment was adopted. The intention of the Bankhead-Brown amendment in order to help cotton was to force a ceiling to include the cost of raw cotton at the mill and the cost to be one of the elements in placing a correct ceiling on all major textile items. Therefore section 8 of this bill is simply to clarify existing law to require OPA to follow the spirit and intent of the law and take into consideration the current price of cotton, manufacturers' cost, and a reasonable profit, in the calculation of its ceiling price on cotton textiles.

I am informed that many mills are storing a lot of the textile items instead of placing them in the channels of trade, hoping to realize a profit some day. Production is not worth anything to us unless we can have the goods produced sent to the buying public. None of the mills are running over two shifts. As a matter of fact there ought to be three shifts in order to get full production. The mills claim it is impossible to get the desired results without the cost of the raw material being considered as one of the elements in placing a ceiling on the textile items.

At the present time OPA is not allowing the replacement cost of cotton in the cotton textile ceilings now in effect. In fact, the mills today have to pay from 2 to 2½ cents per pound more for their cotton on the current market than OPA allows for cotton in the textile ceiling prices recently announced.

The result of this squeeze has been a decrease in the production of cotton goods in general and of low-cost cotton goods in particular. In the period from August 1, 1945, to March 1, 1946, which is the approximate period between the two latest price adjustments made by the OPA, the cotton price increased about 3 cents per pound above that allowed by OPA. Consequently the small margin of profit on many of the basic textile items was wiped out. Many items were in a loss position and consequently manufacturers decreased production on those items to decrease their losses.

The OPA officials have recently recognized that the principle of placing ceilings at parity at the mill is wrong and have placed ceilings above parity but not to the extent of cost of raw cotton at the mill.

The decrease in textile mill production of cotton goods over this same 7-month period amounted to over 500,000,000 yards of cloth less than that period a year before partly because of a shortage of labor but mostly because of the fact that mills could not afford to produce the yarns and the fabrics at prices allowed by the OPA.

This loss in production meant a loss of approximately half a million bales in consumption of cotton in this country. Although the OPA has made several adjustments in the textile ceilings during the last 3 or 4 years, these adjustments have usually been too little and have come too late, and as a result, the rate of production of the mills has continued to decline, from a peak in 1942, when the mills used eleven and one-half million bales of cotton, to a current rate of about eight and one-half to nine million bales. This is a drop of two and one-half to three million bales in the rate. This decrease in production is the reason you and I have been unable to buy on the market today ordinary articles of cotton clothing like shirts and underwear, and the reason our wives have been unable to find sheets, pillowcases, towels, piece goods, and all the other usual cotton household goods, which every home in America now needs badly. Testimony which has been presented before various committees of this Congress in recent months gives evidence of the shortage of cotton goods all over the country. Many garment manufacturers have been forced to close down recently and turn off their workers because they have not been able to get the goods from the mills. Naturally, the garment manufacturers have been unable to supply the wholesalers and retailers, who, in turn, have been unable to supply their customers.

Today, when the textile requirements of the world are so large, we have the greatest opportunity we have ever had to get rid of the cotton surplus in this country once and for all. There is estimated to be about 10,000,000 bales of cotton in the United States at the present time. On August 1, 1946, the beginning of the new cotton crop year, it is estimated there will be a surplus of seven and one-half to eight million bales in this country, or about one-third larger than that we considered to be normal carryover in predepression days.

Representatives of the textile industry tell me that the mills in this country could consume 12,000,000 bales of cotton a year if price ceiling would enable them to produce all their goods at a profit which would allow them to pay for third-shift operations and overtime. At the rate workers are returning to the mills, they believe this rate of production might be achieved in a relatively short period if price ceilings were sufficient.

There has been a slight increase in the rate of production in the textile mills very recently, due to the increased number of workers now employed in the industry and the special price incentive OPA offered on a limited number of textile items a few weeks ago in order to induce production of lower-cost goods. At the present rate, however, we will only consume about 9,000,000 bales a year, which is still 2,500,000 bales less than the peak production. Certainly, the need for cotton goods has never been greater in this country than it is today, to say nothing of the needs for cotton textiles all over the world, which we are daily being called upon to supply.

The present difficulty in requiring OPA to allow the current cost of cotton in textile ceilings is not new. We have had trouble in this regard since the beginning of the price-stabilization program. In 1944, just about 2 years ago, OPA's attention was called to the fact that cotton prices had advanced around 2 cents a pound since the ceiling prices were fixed in April 1942 and that an adjustment in prices was necessary. At that time cotton was still considerably below parity, when most major farm commodities were at or above parity, and though cotton had increased slightly the textile ceilings were prohibiting cotton reaching parity. The OPA, however, flatly refused to make adjustments of any consequence in cotton textile ceilings. Production had already fallen off about 1,500,000,000 yards.

To stop any further decrease in production, Congress passed what came to be known as the Bankhead-Brown amendment to the Stabilization Act of 1944, which was intended to provide a practical formula for determining ceilings on major cotton textile items to encourage production. Object of the amendment was to require that ceilings on any major item should not be less than the sum of the following three factors: First, the cost of the cotton used in making the item, computed at not less than the parity price for that grade and staple of cotton delivered to the mill; second, a weighted average of the cost of manufacturing that item; and, third, a reasonable profit on that item. Certainly no sensible person could believe that any manufacturer would produce a piece of goods if the ceiling price on that goods was any less than the actual cost, plus a reasonable profit.

But the intent of the Bankhead-Brown amendment was not carried out. The OPA maintained a constant attitude of defiance and resentment toward carrying out the intent of the law. They had fought it bitterly when it was before Congress and then used all tactics at their command including the most effective measure of delay. When Mr. Bowles appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on March 1, 1945, to ask for another extension of the price stabilization law, he had to admit there were still ceilings on cotton-textile items that had not been adjusted. All this time costs were continually increasing.

To require the OPA to follow the spirit and intent of the original Bankhead-Brown amendment, an interpretation of the amendment was included in the June 27, 1945, conference report on Senate Joint Resolution 30 extending the Emergency Price Control Act to 1946. The report, signed by the managers on the part of the House on the cotton textile amendment, reads as follows:

> The conferees have given consideration to the operation of the Bankhead-Brown amendment to the Stabilization Act of 1942, relating to the pricing of cotton textiles. The conferees are in agreement with the conclusion of the Senate and House committees, that the purpose of that amendment will not be carried out unless the maximum price for each major cotton textile item is fixed and maintained at not less than the sum of the following:
>
> 1. The cotton cost (which must be computed at not less than the landed mill parity equivalent for the grade and staple of cotton used; except that, after the initial adjustments required under the amendment have been made, the amendment does not require the continued use of a cotton cost figure which is, and for a representative period has been, above or below the actual cotton cost);
>
> 2. A weighted average of mill conversion costs; and
>
> 3. A reasonable profit.
>
> The conferees are advised that the Price Administrator has informed the chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that the policy which he intends to follow in administering the amendment will

be in full accord with this opinion as to its requirements.

The significant language in this report is that contained in the last phrase of the paragraph numbered 1, "above or below the actual cotton cost." To the conferees this meant that the OPA would allow the current cost of cotton. However, Mr. Chester Bowles still refuses to follow the intent of the act by arguing that the law does not require him to allow the current cost of cotton above parity.

The amendment in the price control bill being debated now simply proposes to write into law the spirit and intent of the conference report of June 27, 1945, which I have just read. The language of this amendment is very simple and short. It reads as follows:

On and after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, it shall be unlawful to establish, or maintain, any maximum price, applicable to manufacturers or processors, for any major item in the case of products made in whole or major part from cotton or cotton yarn or wool or wool yarn, unless the maximum prices for such major item is fixed and maintained at not less than the sum of the following:

(1) The cotton or wool cost (which must be computed at not less than the parity price or the current cost, whichever is greater, of the grade and staple of cotton or wool used in such item, delivered at the mill);

(2) A weighted average of mill conversion costs; and

(3) A reasonable profit.

Wool was included in the amendment because representatives of the wool growers and the wool manufacturers felt their problem was the same as that of the cotton people and asked to be included.

This is not, therefore, to be considered as new legislation, but is simply a clarification of the existing laws to assure that OPA will reflect the current cost of cotton, and thus allow the mills to produce without loss the cotton textiles that are so badly needed in the country today. If this amendment is adopted, we are sure it will mean more shirts for the people in this House, more overalls and work shirts for the working people of this Nation, more bed clothing and household goods for the housewives of this country, and more textiles and clothing that we can send to help clothe the naked of the world.

The cost of raw cotton is only one of the three elements that go into fixing the proper ceiling prices of textile items. The other two elements, weighted average of mill-conversion costs and a reasonable profit, are merely declaratory of the existing administrative practice. Why should not the cost of the raw material be just as essential in a correct ceiling as the weighted average of mill-conversion costs and reasonable profit, in view of the fact that the mills are helpless as to the amount they have to pay for raw cotton which is a standard price all over the United States?

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. TALLE. I believe the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Georgia is to section 8 of the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. That is right.

Mr. TALLE. Subparagraph (2) reads as follows:

A weighted average of mill-conversion costs.

Will the gentleman explain what is meant by these words?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. It simply means that weighted average is the cost of all the mills divided by the total yardage of all the mills, and nothing else, as distinguished from simple average which is the total cost of all the mills divided by the number of mills.

Mr. TALLE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER (at the request of Mr. CRAWFORD) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made this afternoon and include certain tables and statistics relating to the subject matter thereof.

Mr. CANFIELD (at the request of Mr. GAMBLE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 6, strike out "effect" and insert "affect."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this only corrects a typographical error?

Mr. GRANGER. That is all.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. MANKIN asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Post of even date, said editorial referring to a bill that passed the House today, and being headed "Let down by the House."

COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 336, relating to cotton-marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I was given to understand that the only matter of business that might be taken up was the bill which the gentleman from Utah just presented. I am put in the rather embarrassing position of not knowing anything about the gentleman's bill. I hesitate to object, although I have reserved the right to object because the leader on this side instructed me not to let any other legislation pass.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will withhold his objection, I think I can satisfy him.

This is a bill which was on the Consent Calendar today. The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] asked that it be passed over. He wanted the matter explained.

I have conferred with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] and it is entirely agreeable to him that the bill be called up at this time. It has the unanimous report of the House Committee on Agriculture. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is thoroughly familiar with the situation and I am sure he has no objections.

The urgency of the matter is this: Under the present quota law, the Triple A Act, it is necessary if they are going to have control of acreage on cotton next year for the Secretary of Agriculture to ask immediately for an appropriation of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to begin right away the assembling of the necessary field data to get ready for quotas in 1947.

In 1945 there were anly 18,000,000 acres of cotton harvested. The indications are that there will be a slight increase this year. But under the law the least that the Secretary of Agriculture can allot is 27,000,000 acres and it is agreed it would not be in the best interest to allot that much acreage; therefore it is urgent that this resolution have consideraion and approval of the House and the Senate immediately. It was on the Consent Calendar. It is agreeable to the objectors, and it is the unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Did anybody else besides the gentleman from New York object to the bill?

(1)
(3)

[Public Law 369—79th Congress]

[Chapter 242—2d Session]

[H. R. 2115]

AN ACT

Relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of all classification and administration of Acts of Congress, Executive orders, administrative orders, and regulations pertaining to—

(a) fox, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, karakul and all other fur-bearing animals, raised in captivity for breeding or other useful purposes shall be deemed domestic animals;

(b) such animals and the products thereof shall be deemed agricultural products; and

(c) the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of such animals or their products by the producer shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit.

Sec. 2. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, which affect the breeding, raising, producing, marketing, or any other phase of the production or distribution, of domestically raised fur-bearing animals, or products thereof, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations, or parts thereof, which the Director of the Budget determines to be available for expenditure for the administration of any function transferred by this Act, shall be available for expenditure for the continued administration of such function by the officer to whom such function is so transferred.

(c) All records and property (including office furniture and equipment) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior used primarily in connection with the administration of functions transferred by this Act are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

Approved April 30, 1946.